



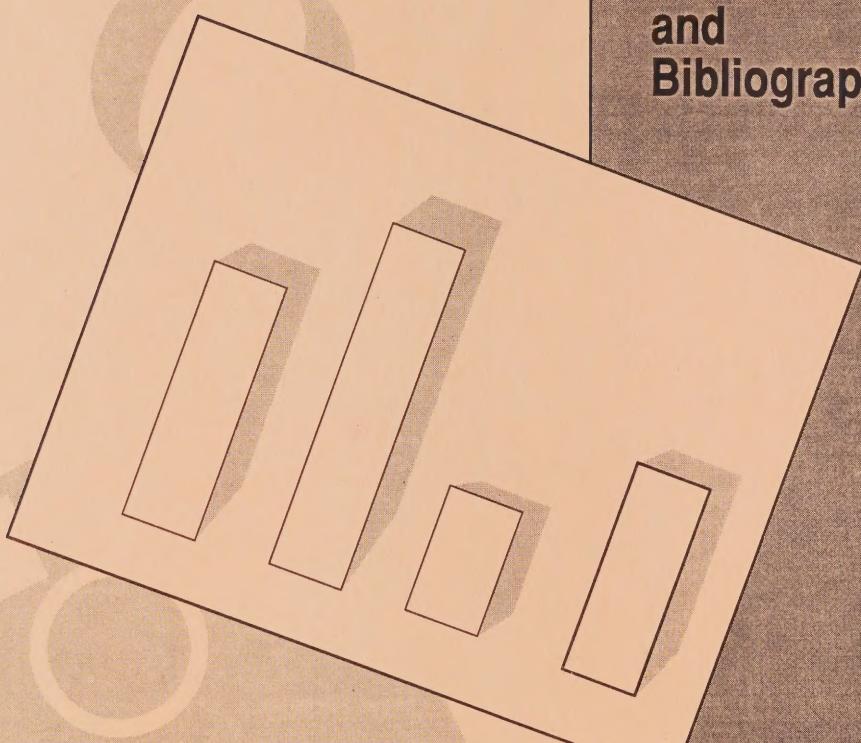
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PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA 1986

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PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA
1986 Statistics and Bibliography



This publication was developed by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, Department of the Secretary of State, as it was called prior to the restructuring of the Federal Government announced by Kim Campbell on June 25, 1993. Under the restructuring, the programs administered by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat became part of the Human Resources and Labour Canada portfolio.

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PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA

1986 Statistics and Bibliography

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Cette publication est également disponible en Français et en médias de substitution (cassette audio et diskette).

The publication is the result of a team effort:

Marie Lemieux: Project supervisor
Kenneth McMillan: Manipulation of the statistics database, conception of the tables and charts
Rosalind Raddatz: Research and bibliography
Kathleen Robichaud: Manipulation of the statistics database, formatting and editing

Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, 1993

For more information on persons with disabilities in Canada, contact:

THE CANADIAN CLEARINGHOUSE ON DISABILITY ISSUES
Human Resources and Labour Canada
Suite 100, 25 Eddy Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0M5

Telephone: (819) 994-7514
1 (800) 665-9017
TTY/TDD: 1 (800) 561-9706

INTRODUCTION

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA 1986 Statistics and Bibliography

This publication, "PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA: 1986 Statistics and Bibliography", presents the principal data gathered in the Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) of 1986. It has been developed as a user-friendly reference.

The first section contains data presented in tables and charts accompanied by comments. The material focuses on persons with disabilities aged 15 and over and includes comparisons with the non-disabled population. In considering such variables as education, employment and income, the statistics are drawn primarily from the 15 to 64 age group in order to provide a clearer profile of persons with disabilities as a part of the working age population.

The second section is a bibliography which includes a selection of titles grouped by topic. The bibliography is not exhaustive, but is rather a careful selection of literature intended to supplement information on topics illustrated in the first section.

For a detailed analysis of the data, the reader may refer to the "**Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada**" published by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat in 1990, or to the Statistics Canada special topic series on the 1986 Health and Activity Limitations Survey.



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Chart 1

Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)

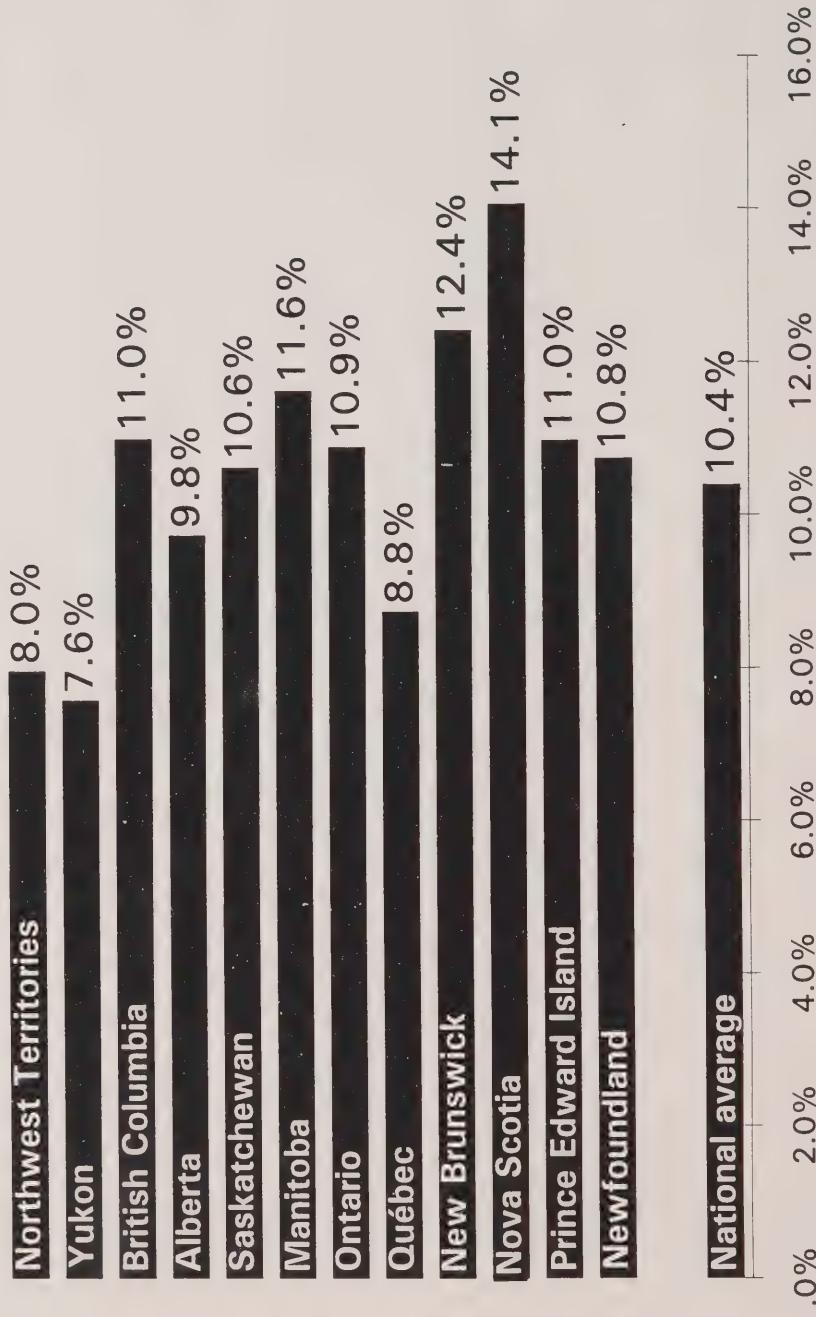


Table 1 (Page 1 of 2)**Rate of disability in each province and territory**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	AGE GROUP		
	Total Population	15 to 64 Disabled Population	65 and over Total Population
Northwest Territories	32,975	2,636 8.0%	1,390 919 66.1%
Yukon	16,428	1,249 7.6%	828 448 54.1%
British Columbia	1,916,458	211,151 11.0%	323,990 128,050 39.5%
Alberta	1,596,071	155,726 9.8%	172,664 73,160 42.4%
Saskatchewan	622,264	66,188 10.6%	118,398 50,526 42.7%
Manitoba	667,834	77,781 11.6%	122,854 58,336 47.4%
Ontario	6,185,568	674,328 10.9%	917,459 394,814 43.0%
Québec	4,478,983	392,158 8.8%	595,176 207,389 34.8%
New Brunswick	464,230	57,717 12.4%	73,215 35,645 48.7%
Nova Scotia	574,148	80,750 14.1%	97,406 47,424 48.7%
Prince Edward Island	80,503	8,851 11.0%	14,859 7,442 50.1%
Newfoundland	363,628	39,105 10.8%	46,534 22,761 48.9%
National Average	16,999,090	1,767,638 10.4%	2,484,773 1,026,914 41.3%

Table 1 (Page 2 of 2)**Rate of disability in each province and territory**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
	15 and over	Disabled Population
Total Population	3,554	10.3%
Northwest Territories	34,365	
Yukon	17,256	1,697
British Columbia	2,240,448	339,200
Alberta	1,768,735	228,886
Saskatchewan	740,661	116,714
Manitoba	790,688	136,117
Ontario	7,103,027	1,069,142
Québec	5,074,159	599,546
New Brunswick	537,445	93,362
Nova Scotia	671,555	128,174
Prince Edward Island	95,362	16,293
Newfoundland	410,162	61,866
National Average	19,483,863	2,794,552
		14.3%

Comment 1

Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)

In 1986, 10.4% of the Canadian population of working age reported at least one type of disability. The rate of disability varies between provinces and territories. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the highest rates of disability (14.1 and 12.4% respectively). The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded the lowest rates of disability within their working age populations.

Chart 2

Rate of disability within different age groups

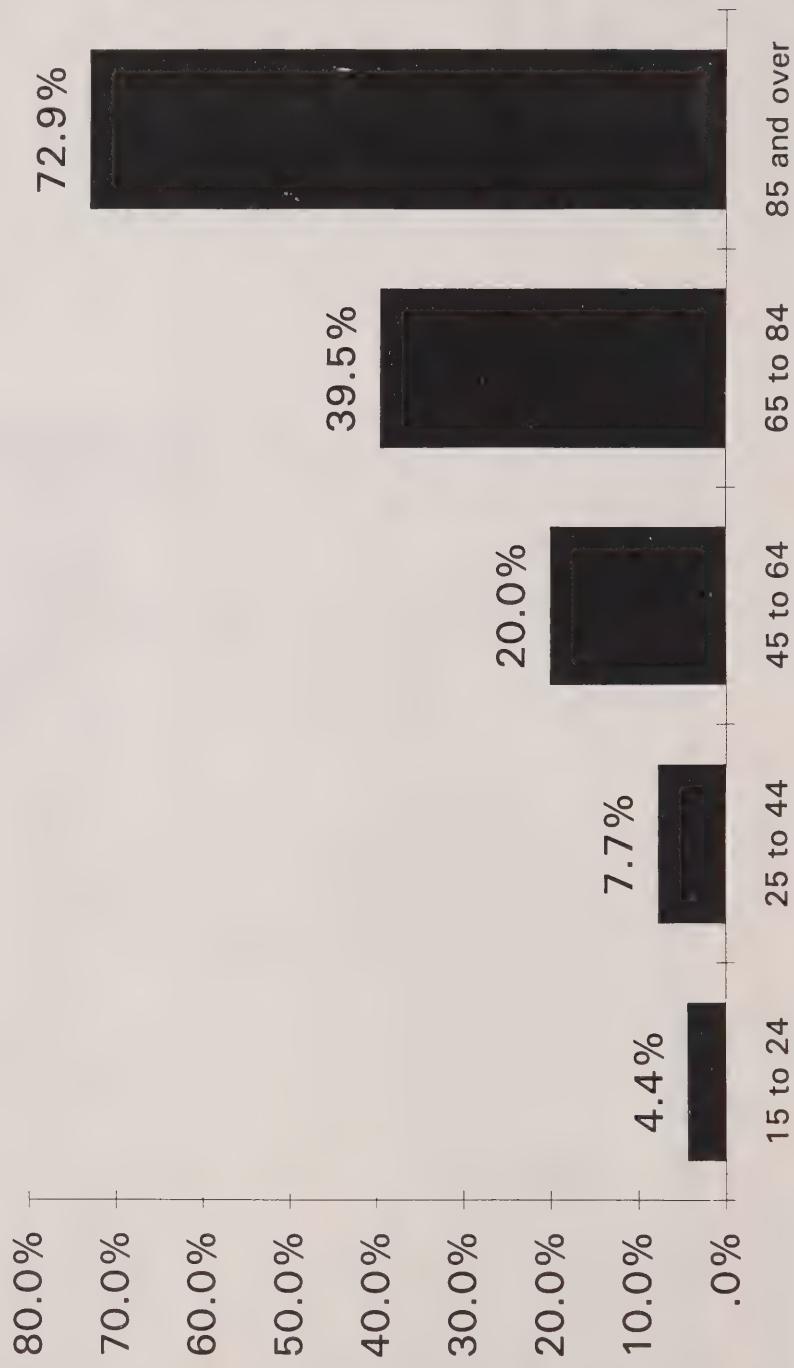


Table 2**Rate of disability within different age groups**

AGE GROUP	Total Population	Disabled Population	4.4%
15 to 24	4,101,537	181,315	
25 to 44	8,078,602	623,801	7.7%
45 to 64	4,818,951	962,523	20.0%
65 to 84	2,345,670	925,000	39.5%
85 and over	139,104	101,000	72.9%

Comment 2

In Canada, the chances of being born healthy are very good; it is therefore not surprising that the rate of disability among children is relatively low. The rate of disability increases steadily with age. As people age they are more prone to disease and trauma of all kinds. The longer a person lives, the more likely he or she is to experience some type of disability.

Chart 3

Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)

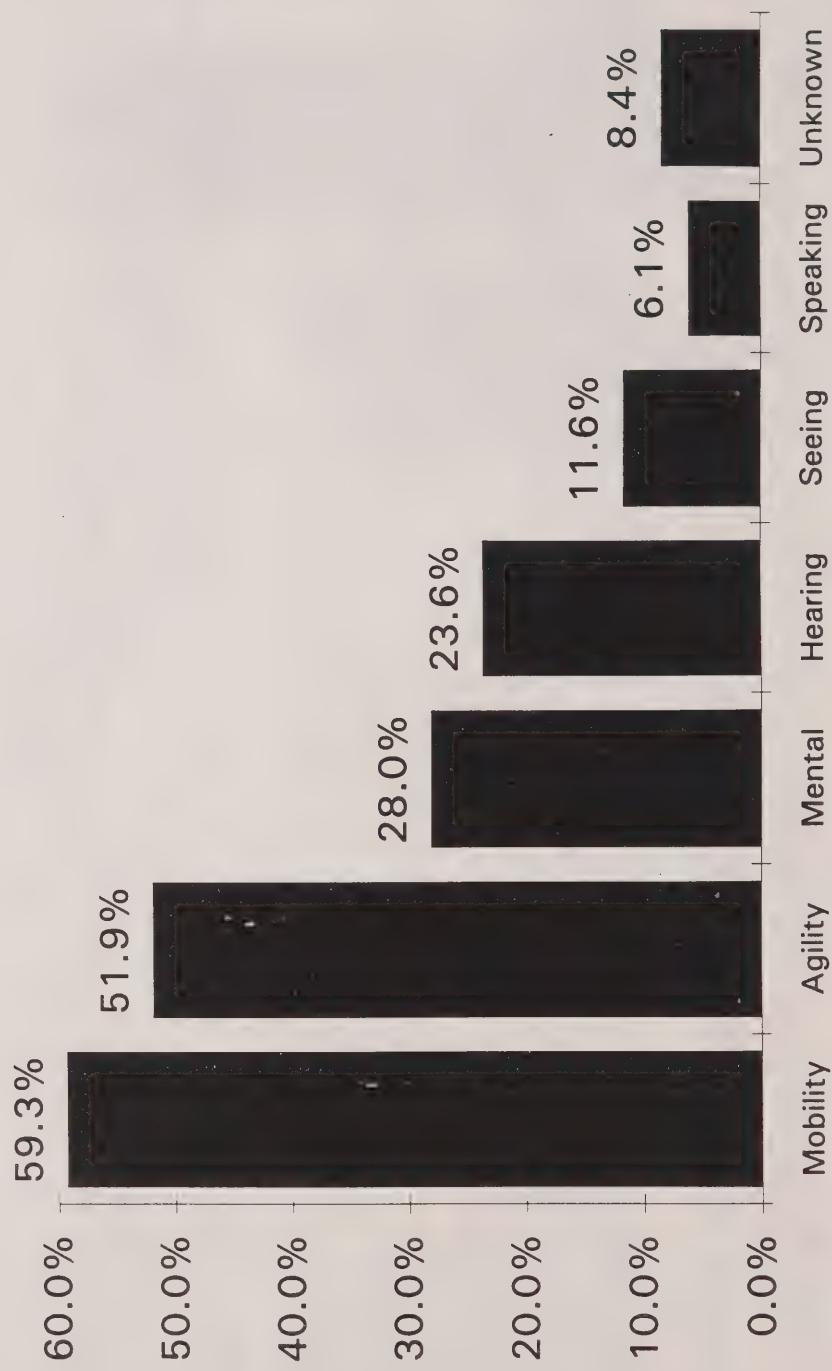


Table 3**Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	
Mobility	148,841 59.3%
Agility	107,198 51.9%
Mental	495,554 28.0%
Hearing	204,371 23.6%
Seeing	417,224 11.6%
Speaking	916,853 6.1%
Unknown	1,047,437 8.4%
Total disabled	1,767,638 100.0%

Comment 3

The distribution of disability types totals more than 100% because people often have more than one type of disability. The most common disability types are those relating to mobility and agility; speaking disabilities are less common. Some types of disabilities occur more frequently in pairs than others: for example, mobility and agility, or mental (psychiatric disability, learning disability, mental disability) and speaking disabilities. Hearing is the disability type found most often alone. These observations are not necessarily the rule.

Table 4 (Page 3 of 3)**Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men for different age groups**

AGE GROUP	DISABILITY TYPE	WOMEN	MEN
Ages 65 and over	Mobility	480,891	81.6%
	Agility	382,887	65.0%
	Mental	155,124	26.3%
	Hearing	210,287	35.7%
	Seeing	162,953	27.7%
	Speaking	23,696	4.0%
	Unknown	12,214	2.1%
	Total disabled	589,297	100.0%
			437,617 100.0%

Comment 4

When comparing the frequency of disability types among disabled persons aged 15 and over, disabilities related to mobility and agility are the two most common disabilities for both men and women.

Chart 5a

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men non-disabled women and non-disabled men

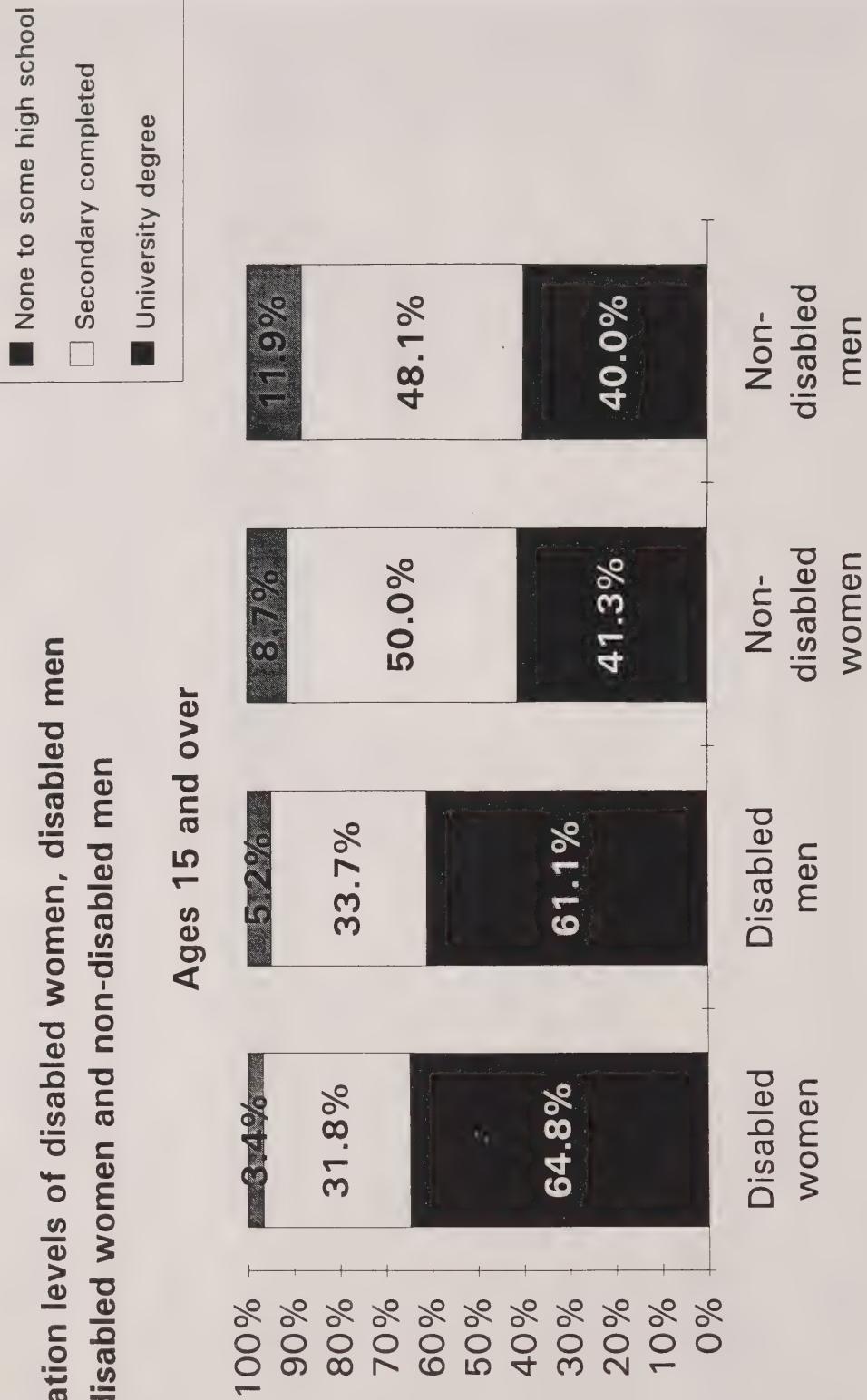


Chart 5b

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups

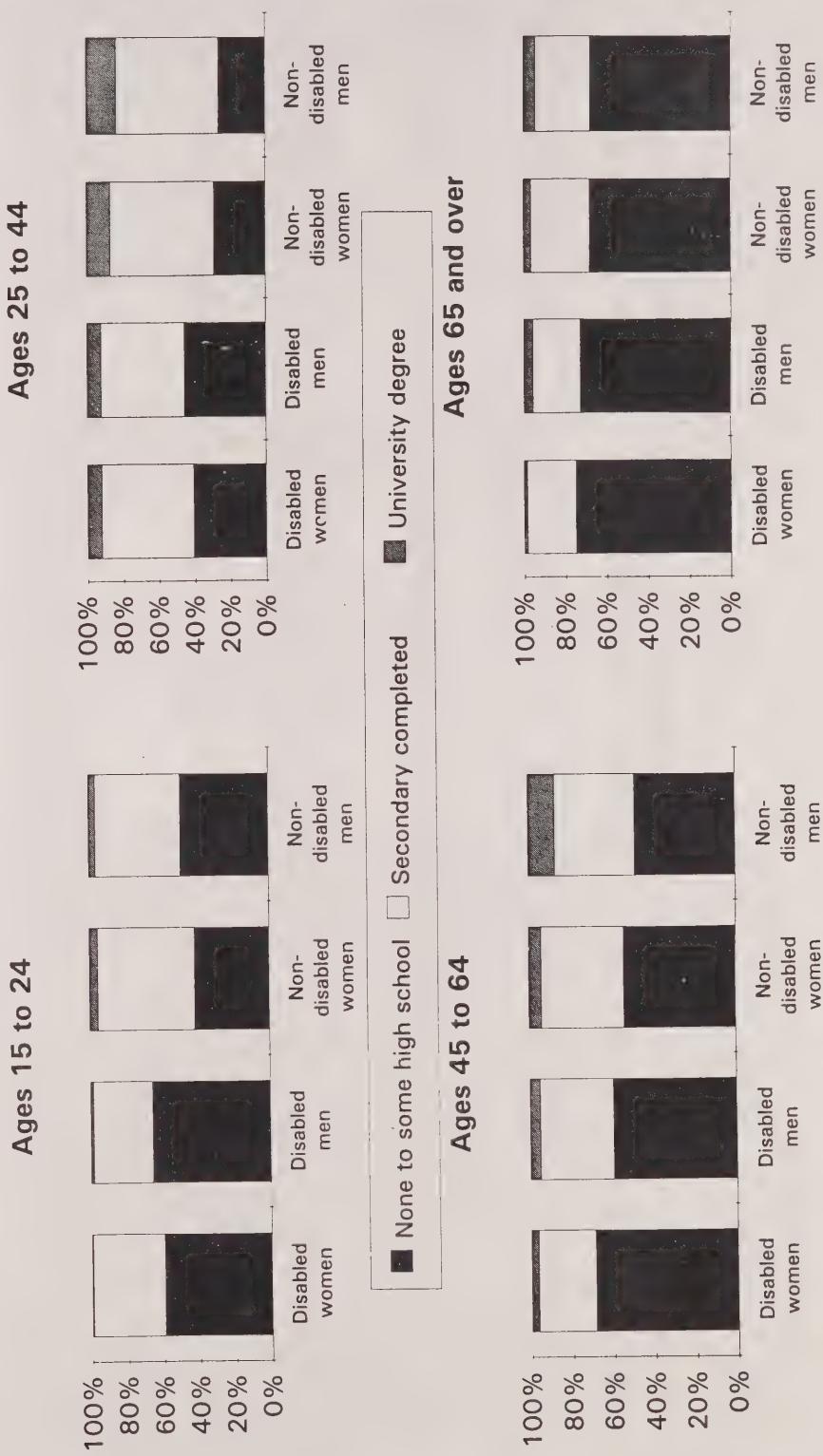


Table 5 (Page 1 of 3)**Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups**

AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
		NON-DISABLED WOMEN	PERCENTAGE	NON-DISABLED MEN	PERCENTAGE
Ages 15 and over	None to some high school	950,815	64.8%	810,398	61.1%
	Secondary completed	467,123	31.8%	447,053	33.7%
	University degree	50,308	3.4%	68,855	5.2%
	TOTAL	1,468,246	100.0%	1,326,306	100.0%
Ages 15 to 24	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	3,509,988	41.3%	3,281,915	40.0%
	Secondary completed	4,242,776	50.0%	3,946,415	48.1%
	University degree	736,327	8.7%	971,890	11.9%
	TOTAL	8,489,091	100.0%	8,200,220	100.0%
Ages 25 to 34	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	52,138	59.5%	61,540	65.7%
	Secondary completed	34,958	39.9%	30,650	32.7%
	University degree	531	0.6%	1,497	1.6%
	TOTAL	87,628	100.0%	93,687	100.0%
Ages 35 to 44	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	809,247	41.6%	967,339	49.0%
	Secondary completed	1,043,398	53.6%	934,355	47.3%
	University degree	92,281	4.7%	73,603	3.7%
	TOTAL	1,944,925	100.0%	1,975,297	100.0%

Table 5 (Page 2 of 3)**Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups**

AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
		NON-DISABLED WOMEN	TOTAL	NON-DISABLED MEN	TOTAL
Ages 25 to 44	None to some high school	125,388	40.5%	143,710	45.7%
	Secondary completed	159,422	51.5%	146,137	46.5%
	University degree	24,497	7.9%	24,647	7.8%
	TOTAL	309,307	100.0%	314,494	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	TOTAL	NON-DISABLED MEN	TOTAL
Ages 45 to 64	None to some high school	1,075,430	28.7%	966,030	26.1%
	Secondary completed	2,178,643	58.1%	2,119,704	57.2%
	University degree	495,509	13.2%	619,485	16.7%
	TOTAL	3,749,582	100.0%	3,705,219	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	TOTAL	NON-DISABLED MEN	TOTAL
TOTAL	None to some high school	331,975	68.9%	286,426	59.6%
	Secondary completed	133,879	27.8%	170,378	35.5%
	University degree	16,161	3.4%	23,704	4.9%
	TOTAL	482,015	100.0%	480,508	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	TOTAL	NON-DISABLED MEN	TOTAL
TOTAL	None to some high school	1,063,791	54.0%	917,662	48.7%
	Secondary completed	788,591	40.0%	725,498	38.5%
	University degree	118,745	6.0%	242,142	12.8%
	TOTAL	1,971,126	100.0%	1,885,302	100.0%

Table 5 (Page 3 of 3)**Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups**

AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Ages 65 and over	None to some high school	441,314	74.9%	318,721	72.8%
	Secondary completed	138,864	23.6%	99,889	22.8%
	University degree	9,119	1.5%	19,007	4.3%
	TOTAL	589,297	100.0%	437,617	100.0%
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	561,520	68.2%	430,883	67.9%
	Secondary completed	232,145	28.2%	166,859	26.3%
	University degree	29,793	3.6%	36,659	5.8%
	TOTAL	823,458	100.0%	634,402	100.0%

Comment 5

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men

The education level of men and women aged 15 and over, when they are looked at as a group, is relatively similar. More notable differences between the two groups show up between the disabled and non-disabled members of the population. Scarcely more than 30% of people with disabilities complete secondary schooling, as compared to 50% of non-disabled people. In all age groups, non-disabled people in general attain a higher level of education than disabled people. Only half as many people with disabilities attend university as those who do not have a disability. In breaking down the population by age group, it can be discerned that people between the ages of 15 and 24 have a higher level of education than their older counterparts. It may also be noted that within the groups aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 years, disabled women tend to have a slightly higher level of education than disabled men.

Chart 6 (Page 1 of 2)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

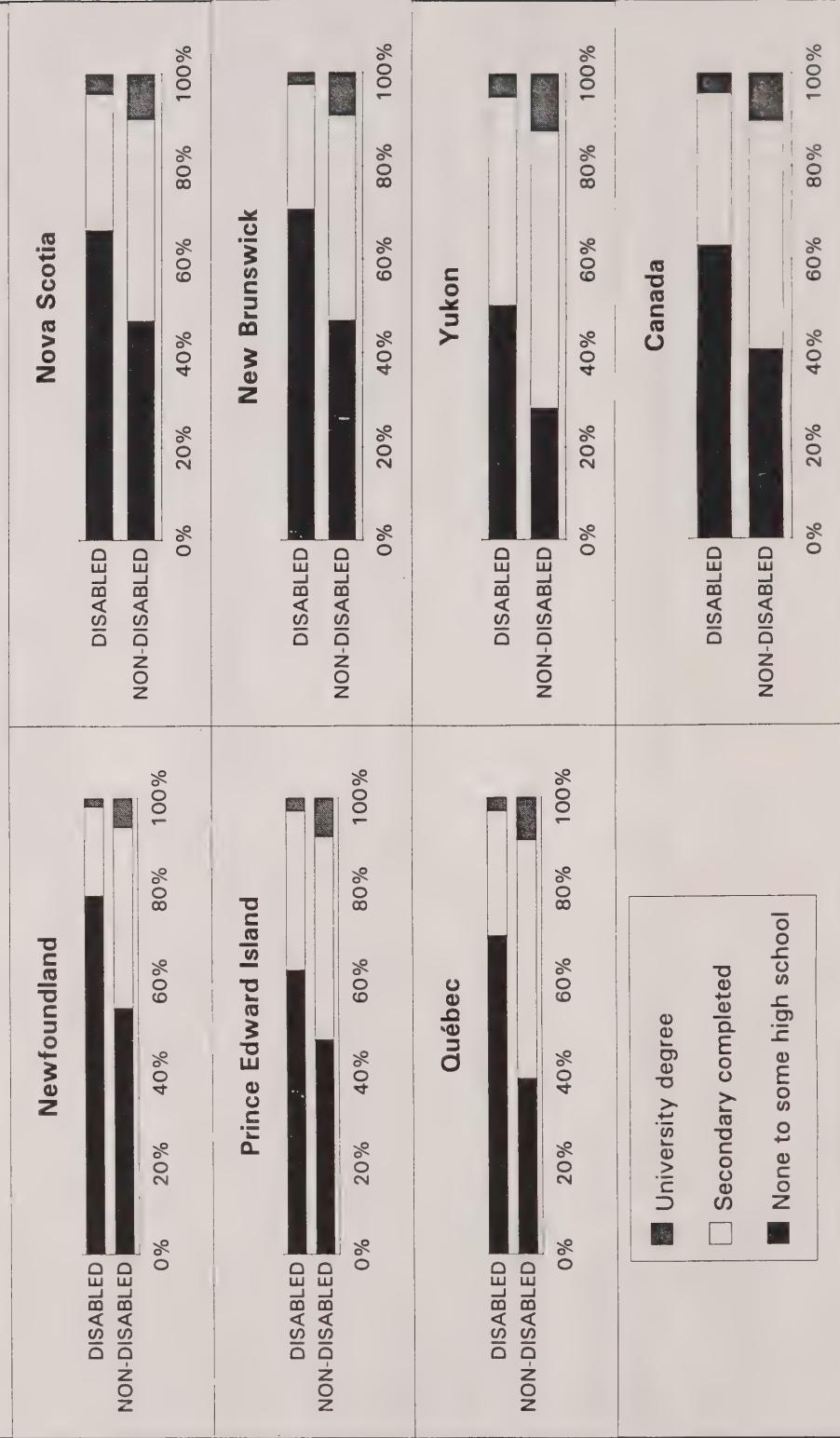


Chart 6 (Page 2 of 2)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

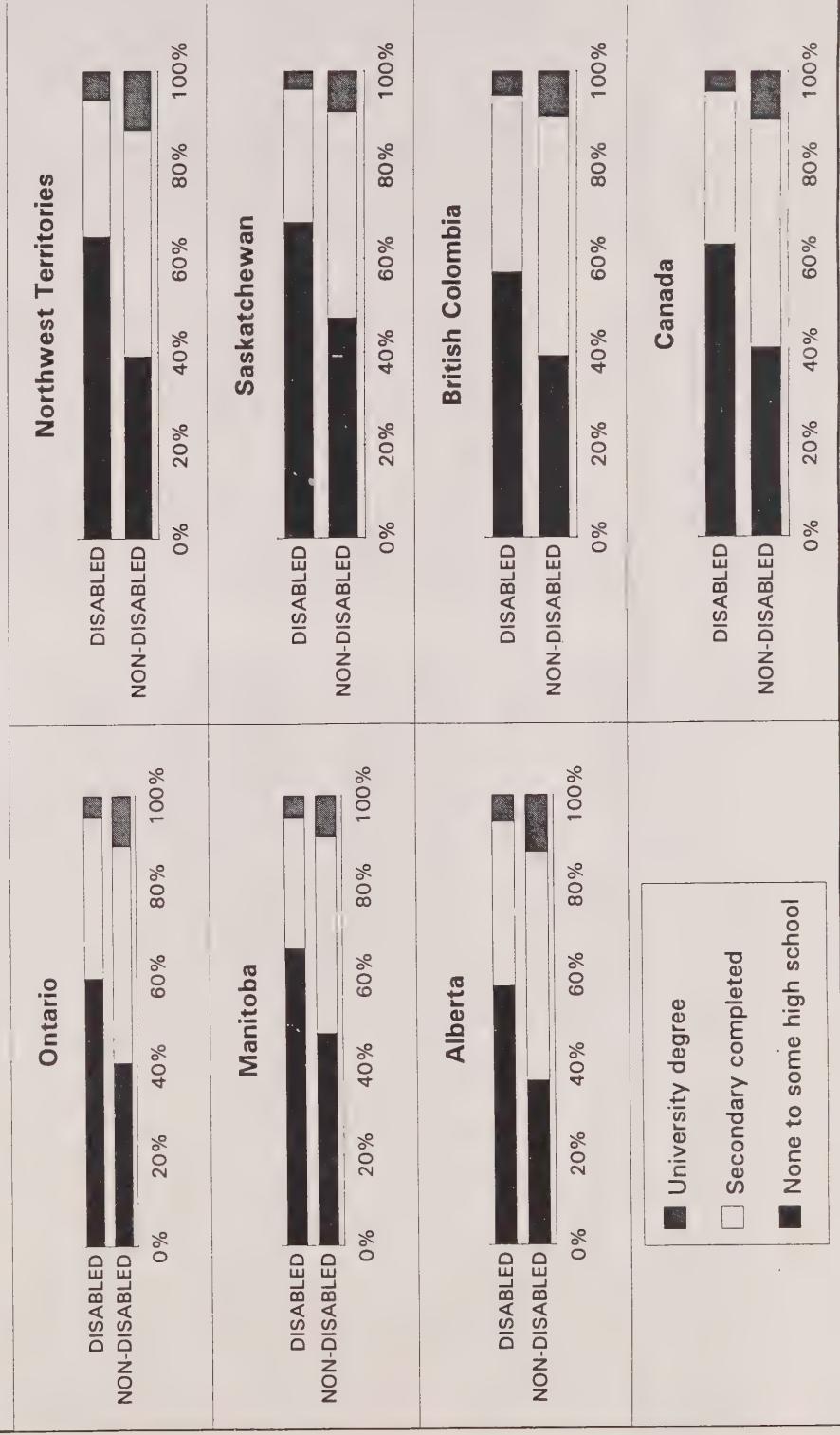


Table 6 (Page 1 of 4)**Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED	DISABLED
Newfoundland	None to some high school	188,211	54.0%
	Secondary completed	137,666	39.5%
	University degree	22,419	6.4%
	TOTAL	348,296	100.0%
Prince Edward Island	None to some high school	37,295	47.2%
	Secondary completed	34,970	44.2%
	University degree	6,803	8.6%
	TOTAL	79,068	100.0%
Nova Scotia	None to some high school	255,223	47.0%
	Secondary completed	235,794	43.4%
	University degree	52,363	9.6%
	TOTAL	543,380	100.0%
New Brunswick	None to some high school	208,140	46.9%
	Secondary completed	195,495	44.0%
	University degree	40,448	9.1%
	TOTAL	444,083	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 2 of 4)**Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED	DISABLED
Québec	None to some high school	1,728,129	38.6%
	Secondary completed	2,326,762	52.0%
	University degree	419,722	9.4%
	TOTAL	4,474,613	100.0%
Ontario	None to some high school	2,451,113	40.6%
	Secondary completed	2,911,167	48.2%
	University degree	671,605	11.1%
	TOTAL	6,033,885	100.0%
Manitoba	None to some high school	308,324	47.1%
	Secondary completed	287,200	43.9%
	University degree	59,047	9.0%
	TOTAL	654,571	100.0%
Saskatchewan	None to some high school	295,031	47.3%
	Secondary completed	275,568	44.2%
	University degree	53,348	8.6%
	TOTAL	623,947	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 3 of 4)**Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED	DISABLED
Alberta	None to some high school	561,087	36.4%
	Secondary completed	784,538	50.9%
	University degree	194,225	12.6%
	TOTAL	1,539,850	100.0%
British Columbia	None to some high school	742,890	39.1%
	Secondary completed	975,879	51.3%
	University degree	182,479	9.6%
	TOTAL	1,901,248	100.0%
Yukon	None to some high school	4,410	28.3%
	Secondary completed	9,232	59.3%
	University degree	1,916	12.3%
	TOTAL	15,558	100.0%
Northwest Territories	None to some high school	12,048	39.1%
	Secondary completed	14,921	48.4%
	University degree	3,843	12.5%
	TOTAL	30,812	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 4 of 4)**Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)**

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED	DISABLED
Canada	None to some high school	6,791,903	40.7%
	Secondary completed	8,189,191	49.1%
	University degree	1,708,217	10.2%
	TOTAL	16,689,311	100.0%

Comment 6

For the population aged 15 and over, the level of education varies between regions. The lowest education levels for persons with disabilities are found in Newfoundland, followed by New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Persons with disabilities with the highest levels of education are found, first, in the Yukon and then in Alberta and British Columbia.

Chart 7

Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

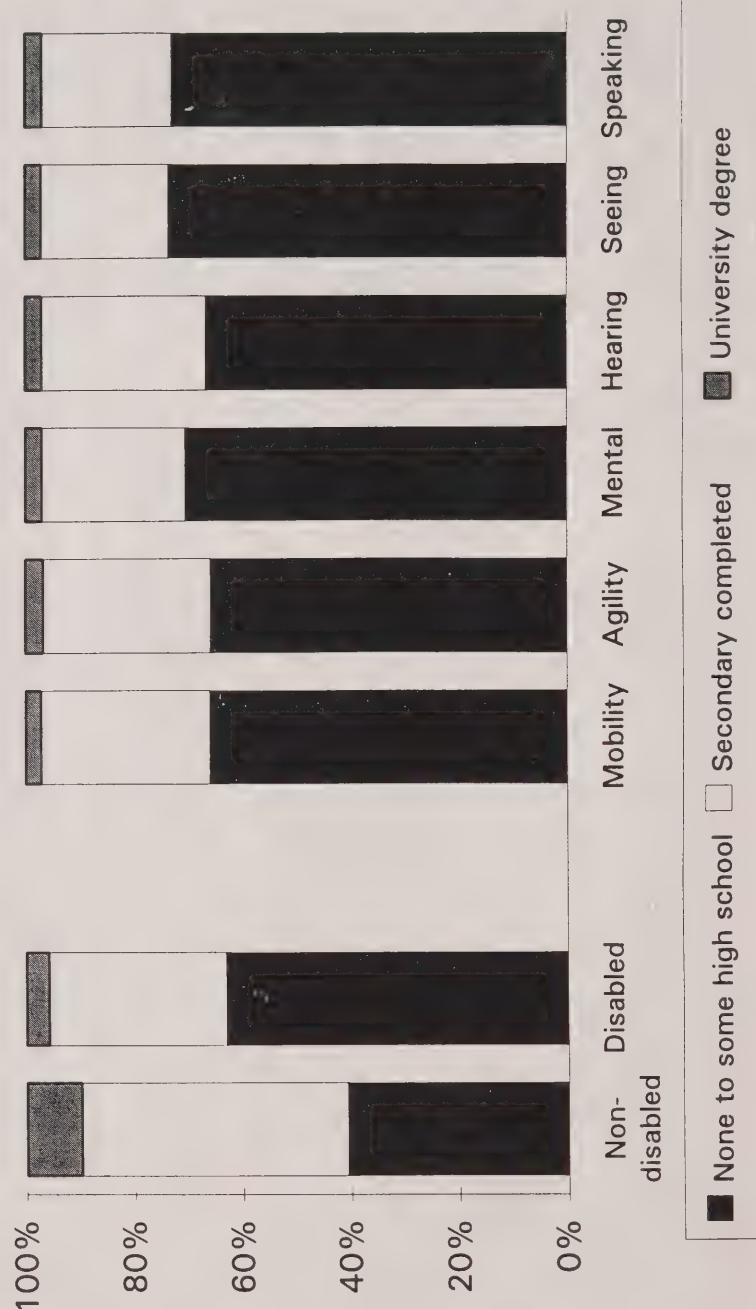


Table 7**Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	EDUCATION LEVEL			
	None to some high school	Secondary completed	University degree	Total
Non-disabled	6,791,903	40.7%	8,189,191	49.1%
Disabled	1,761,213	63.0%	914,176	32.7%
Mobility	1,187,376	65.9%	560,458	31.1%
Agility	1,013,015	65.8%	473,969	30.8%
Mental	537,071	70.4%	201,446	26.4%
Hearing	573,402	66.6%	260,534	30.3%
Seeing	327,647	73.5%	104,811	23.5%
Speaking	117,289	72.9%	38,474	23.9%
Unknown	83,127	47.7%	71,550	41.0%
			19,629	11.3%
				174,306
				100.0%

Comment 7

Among persons of working age, those who have disabilities relating to mobility and agility have higher education levels than those with seeing or speaking disabilities.

Chart 8

Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population
for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)

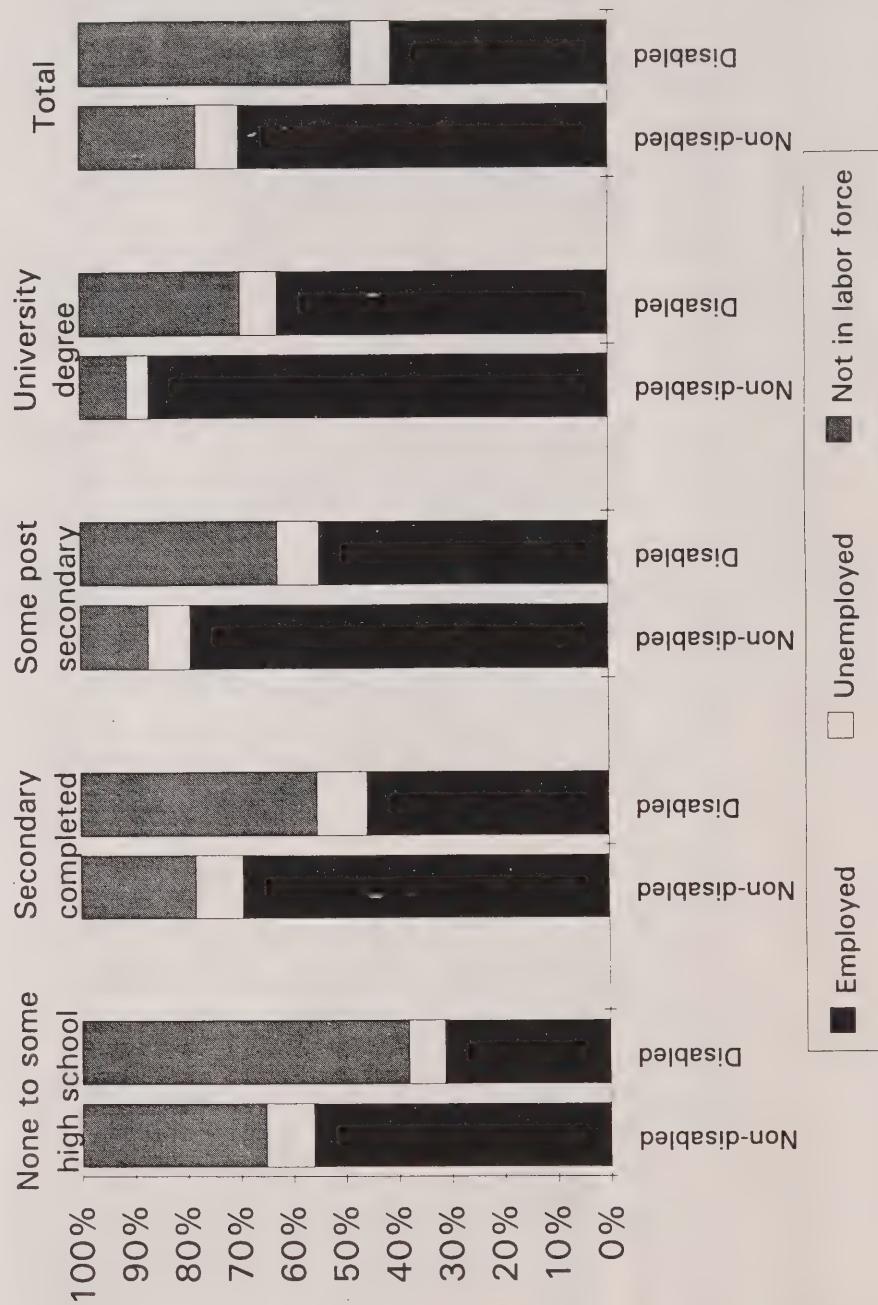


Table 8**Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)**

EDUCATION LEVEL		LABOR FORCE STATUS		
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force
None to some high school	Non-disabled	3,257,253	56.2%	520,813
	Disabled	307,425	30.7%	67,115
Secondary completed	Non-disabled	1,482,813	69.3%	190,385
	Disabled	72,731	43.8%	14,990
Some post secondary	Non-disabled	4,472,918	79.2%	448,095
	Disabled	274,744	53.9%	39,922
University degree	Non-disabled	1,427,780	87.0%	67,679
	Disabled	56,673	62.3%	6,379
Total	Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972
	Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406

Comment 8

In comparing education levels of the working age population, the higher the level of education, the more likely it is that an individual will be employed. This is equally true for disabled and non-disabled individuals. However, given the same level of education persons with disabilities consistently have a lower rate of employment than non-disabled people of working age.

Chart 9

Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

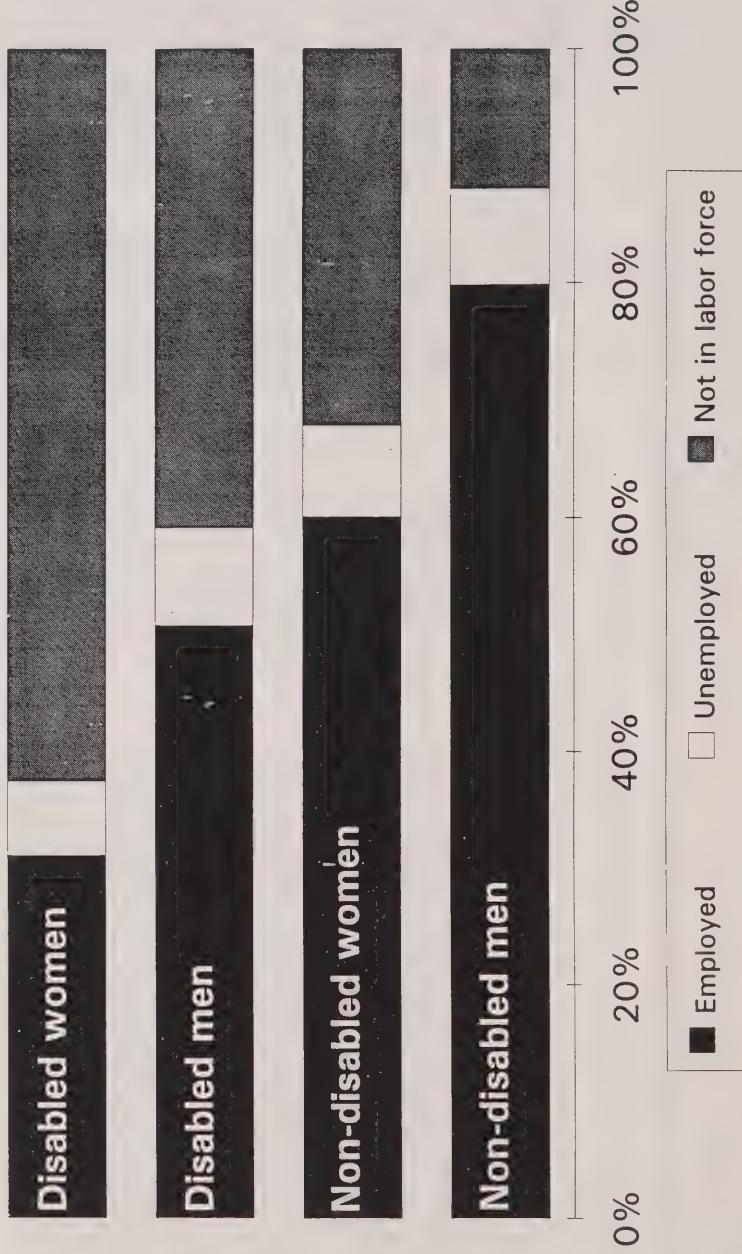


Table 9**Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)**

LABOR FORCE STATUS	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
Employed	269,543	31.2%	442,030	50.8%
Unemployed	55,283	6.4%	73,123	8.4%
Not in labor force	540,320	62.5%	355,664	40.8%
TOTAL	865,146	100.0%	870,816	100.0%
			7,665,633	100.0%
			7,565,818	100.0%

Comment 9

In determining labor force status, persons of working age are broken down into three categories: first, those who are employed; second, those who are unemployed, i.e. people who do not have a job but are seeking employment; and finally those who are not in the labor force, i.e. people who are neither employed nor looking for work. In further breaking down the working age population by gender and disability status, the employment rates of non-disabled men, non-disabled women, disabled men and disabled women, form a sort of stairway. Non-disabled men, of whom 79.8% are employed, are on the longest step. Disabled women, of whom only 31.2% are employed, are on the shortest. Just under 12% of non-disabled men are not in the labor force. People who are not in the labor force are those considered 'unfit' for work, those who have chosen not to work and people resigned to unemployment, having become discouraged by consistently fruitless attempts to find a job.

Chart 10

Employment rates for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

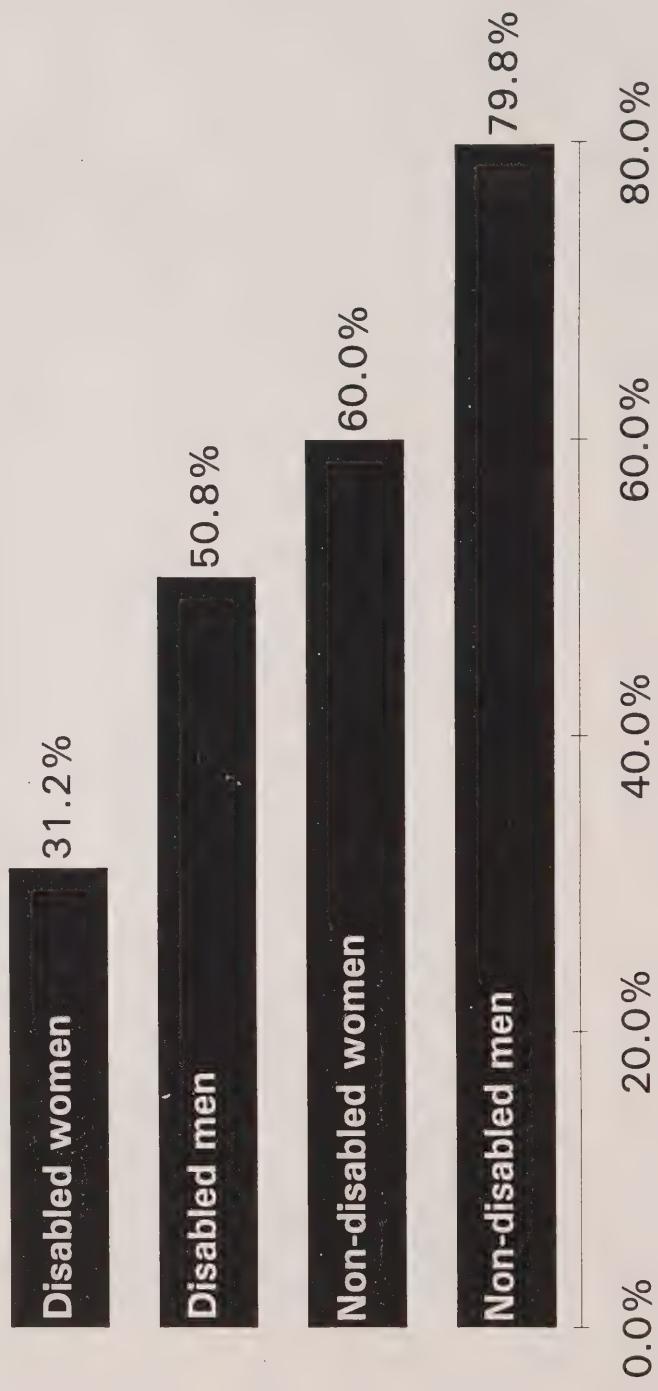


Table 10

Employment rates for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
269,543	31.2%	442,030	50.8%

Comment 10

Looking only at people of working age with jobs, gender and disability status are key factors influencing the probability of employment.

Chart 11

Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

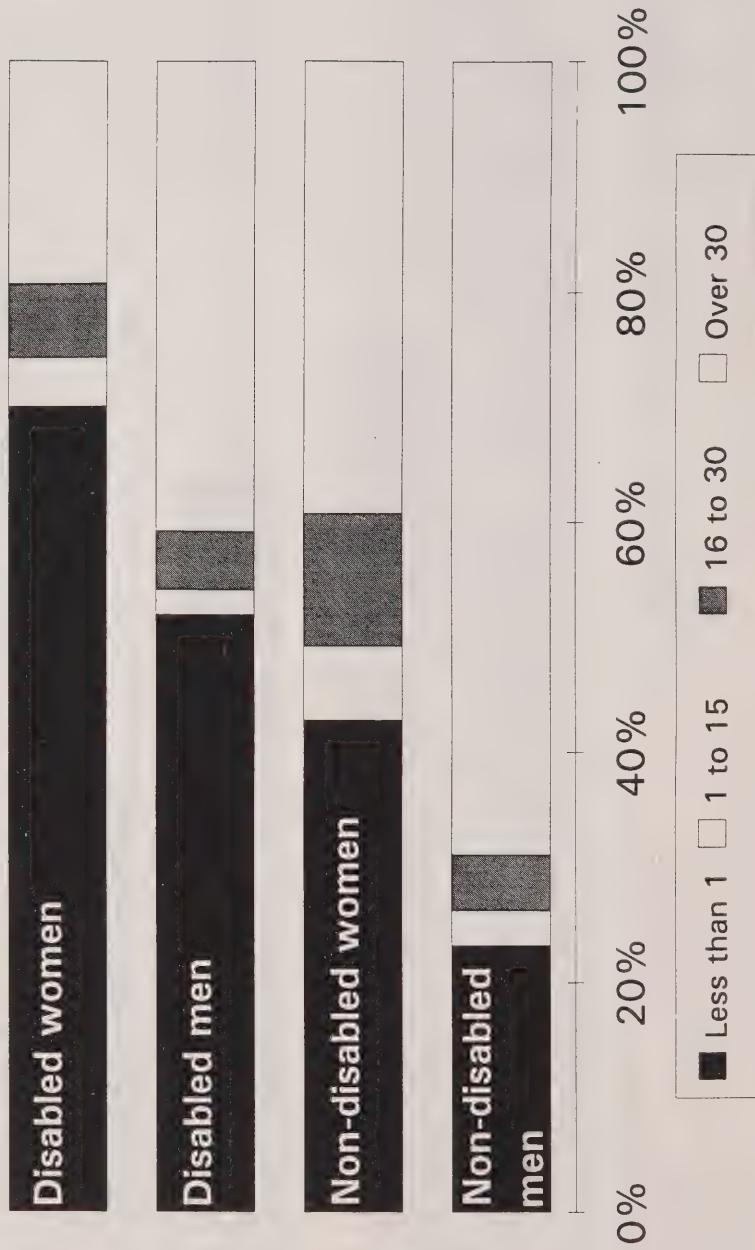


Table 11**Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)**

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
Less than 1	615,831 70.1%	461,857 52.0%	3,280,613 42.8%	1,757,791 23.2%
1 to 5	37,107 4.2%	19,106 2.2%	491,836 6.4%	229,622 3.0%
16 to 30	56,671 6.4%	45,051 5.1%	886,870 11.6%	365,848 4.8%
Over 30	169,341 19.3%	362,675 40.8%	3,006,315 39.2%	5,212,557 68.9%
TOTAL	878,949 100.0%	888,689 100.0%	7,665,633 100.0%	7,565,818 100.0%

Comment 11

The real picture of employment levels is clarified in taking a closer look at the number of hours worked by the working age population as a whole. For the purpose of this table, those who work more than 30 hours per week are considered to be employed in full-time capacity. Those who work less than 30 hours per week are considered part-time employees. The category 'less than 1 hour per week' includes people who are unemployed and those who are not in the labor force. It can be noted that women, with and without disabilities, are less concentrated in full-time positions than men, with and without disabilities.

Chart 12

Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups

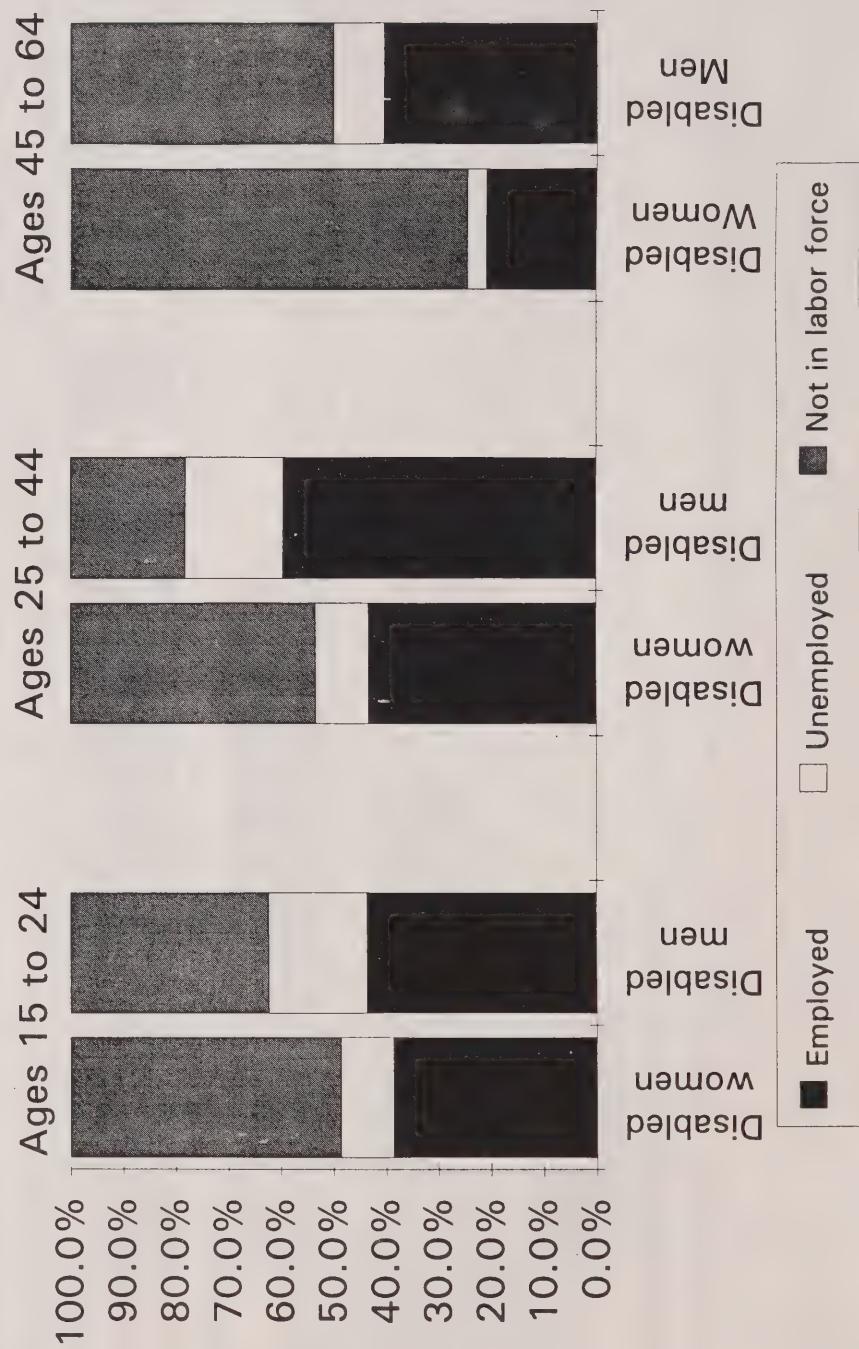


Table 12**Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups**

AGE GROUP	LABOR FORCE STATUS	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN
Ages 15 to 24	Employed	33,379	43,514
	Unemployed	8,639	18,671
	Not in labor force	44,500	37,657
	TOTAL	86,518	99,841
Ages 25 to 44	Employed	128,162	201,261
	Unemployed	29,827	62,849
	Not in labor force	138,573	74,202
	TOTAL	296,561	338,312
Ages 45 to 64	Employed	98,002	197,256
	Unemployed	16,818	46,886
	Not in labor force	357,247	243,805
	TOTAL	472,067	487,947

Comment 12

Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups

The largest percentage of men and women with disabilities who are in the labor force are in the 25 to 44 age group. A significant proportion of people between the ages of 15 and 24 are completing their education or are undergoing skills development and have not yet joined the labor force. Persons aged 46 to 64 had less access to the education system in their youth than do younger people today, as they grew up before the movement toward the integration of persons with disabilities began. These two factors contribute to the higher percentage of persons with disabilities in the 15 to 24 and 46 to 64 age groups who are not in the labor force.

Chart 13 (Page 1 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

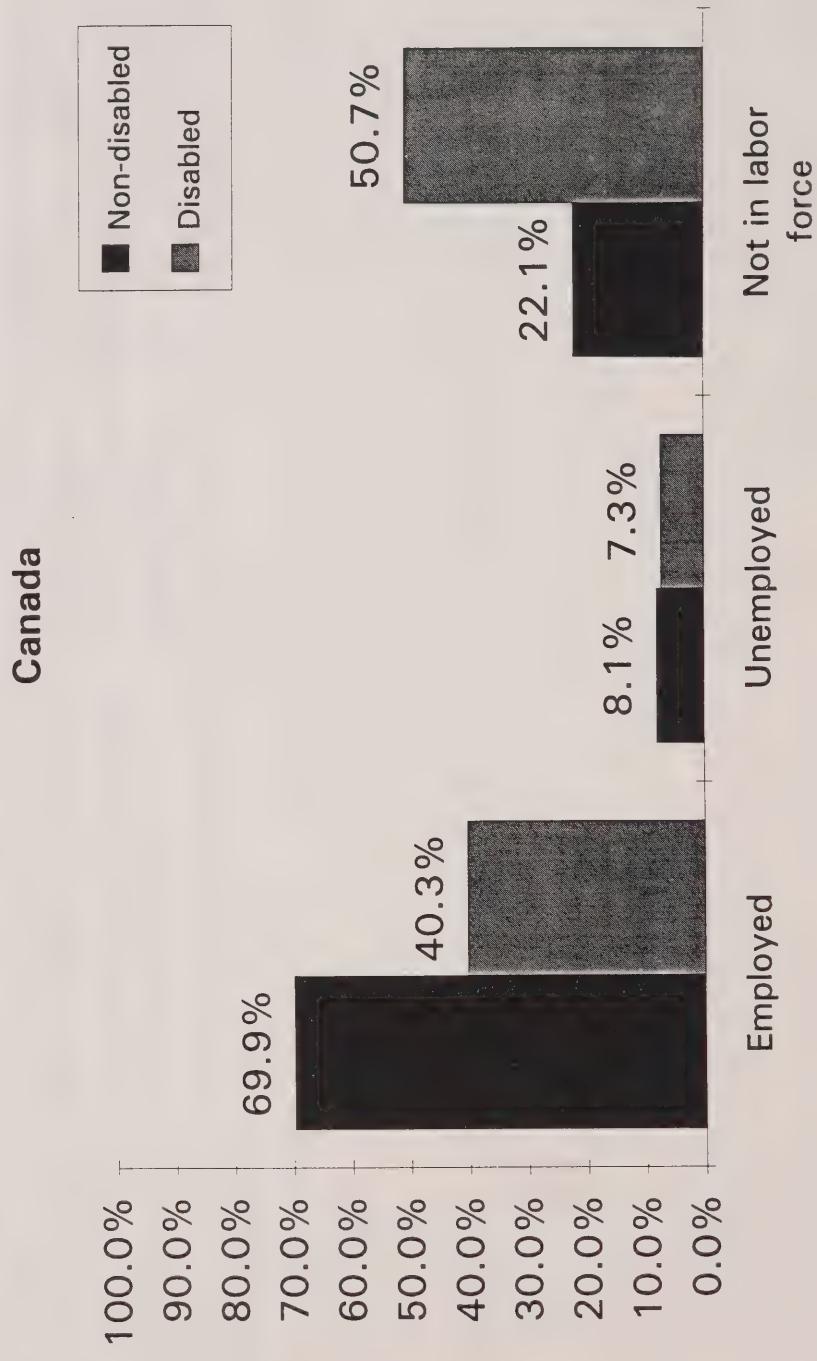


Chart 13 (Page 2 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

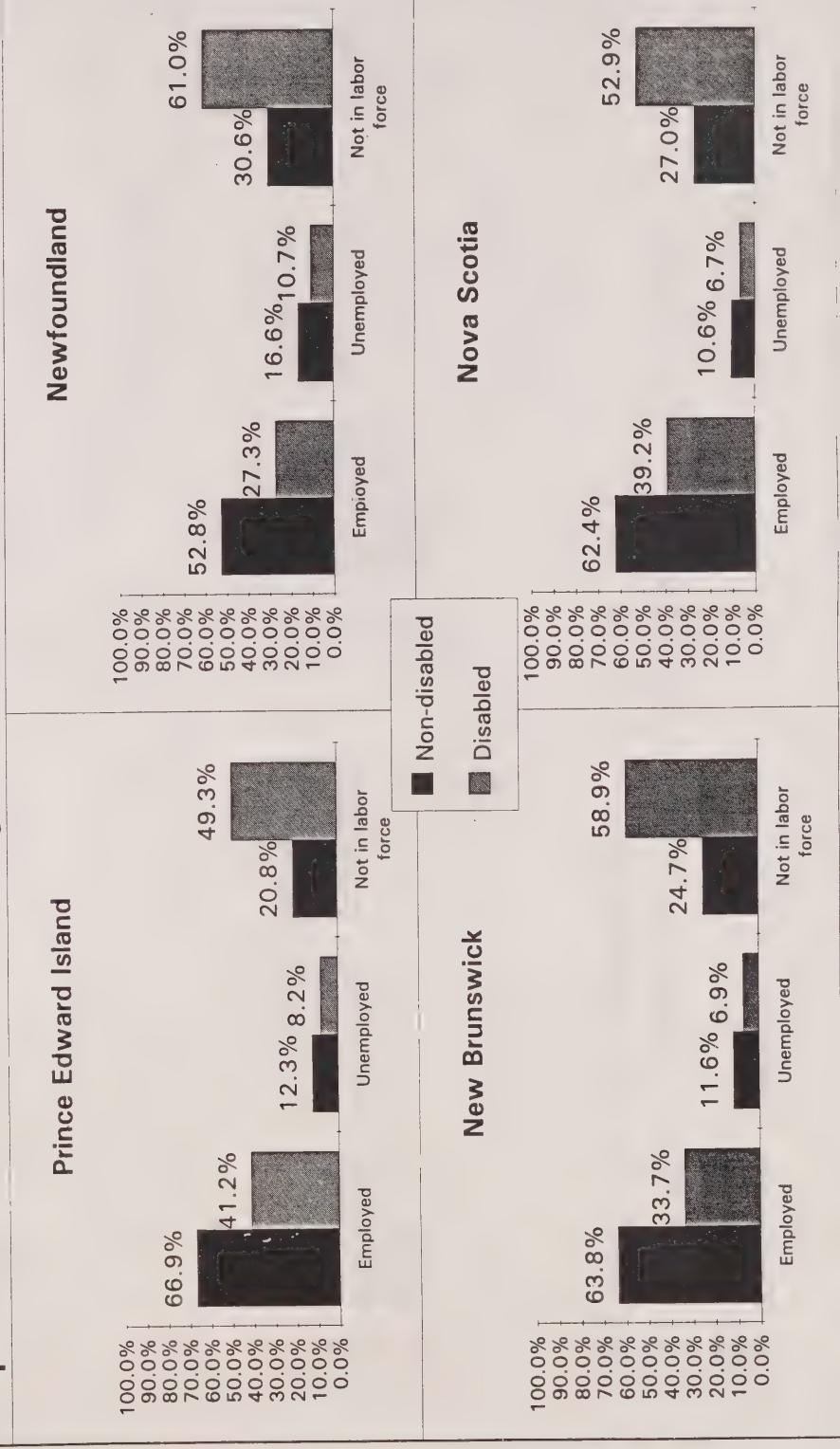


Chart 13 (Page 3 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

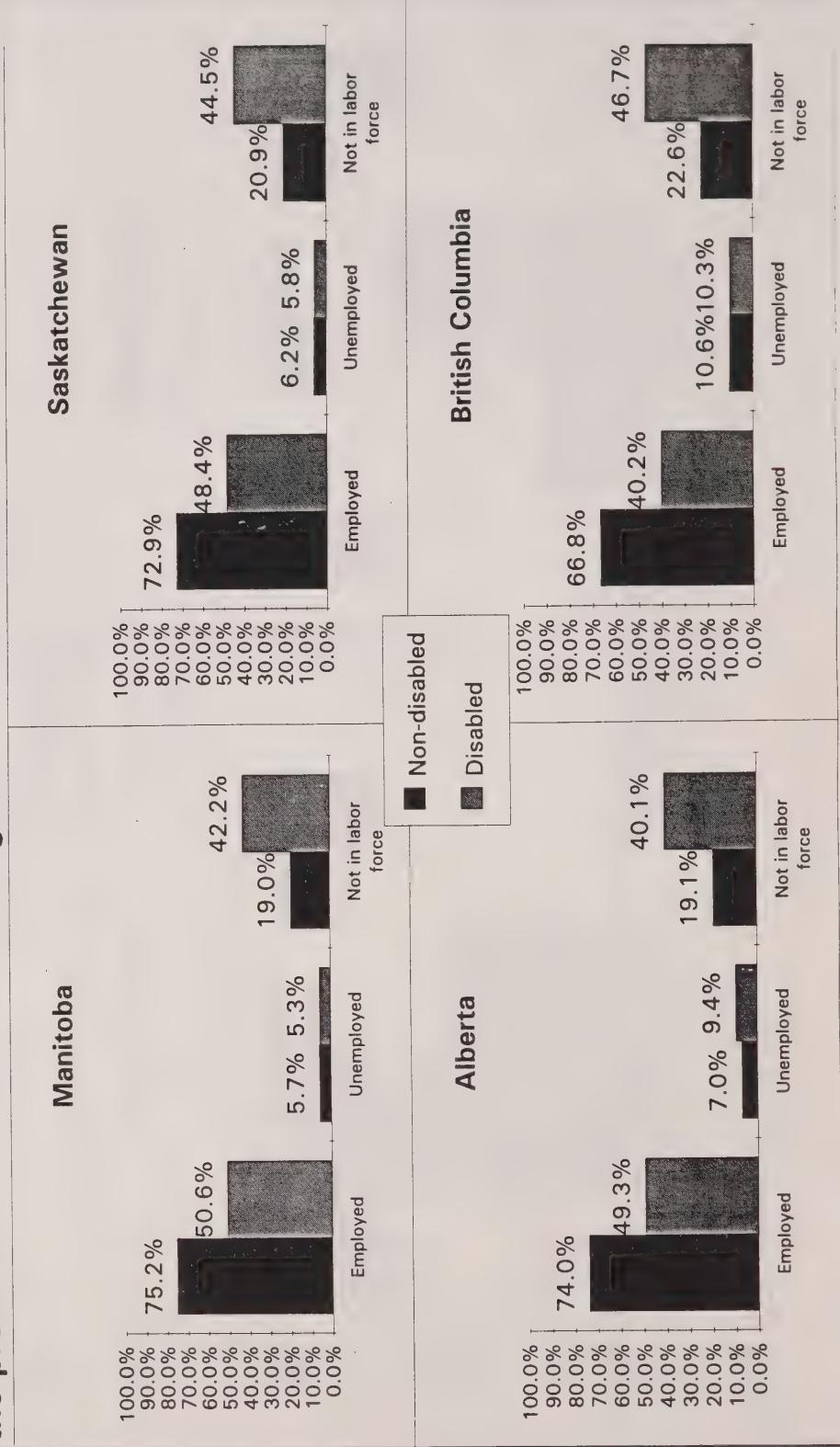


Chart 13 (Page 4 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

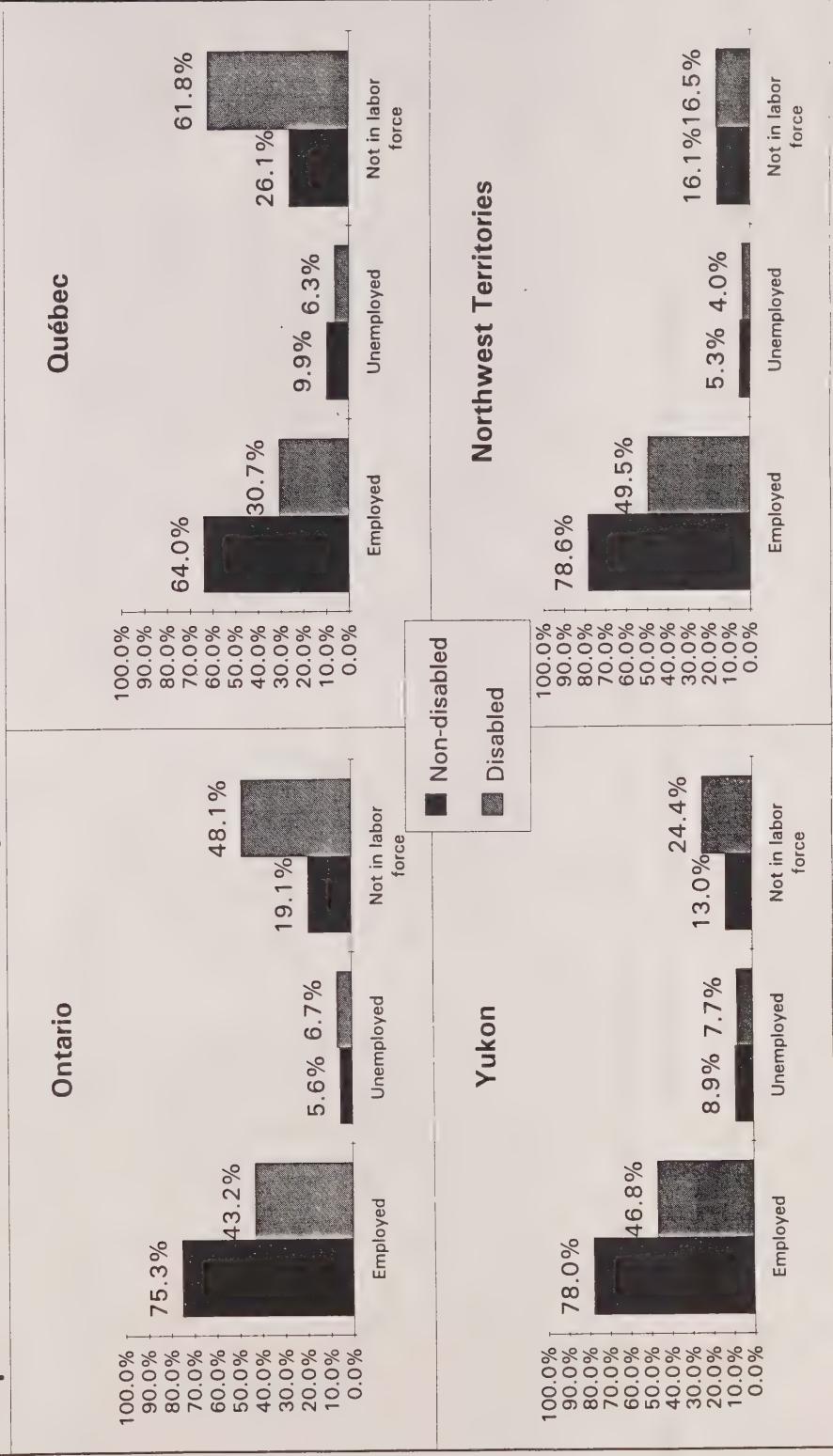


Table 13 (Page 1 of 2)**Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada,
the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)**

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY		LABOR FORCE STATUS				Not stated			
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Newfoundland	Disabled	10,656	27.3%	4,167	10.7%	23,854	61.0%	428	1.1%
	Non-disabled	171,363	52.8%	53,915	16.6%	99,246	30.6%	0	0.0%
Prince Edward Island	Disabled	3,648	41.2%	726	8.2%	4,361	49.3%	117	1.3%
	Non-disabled	47,899	66.9%	8,827	12.3%	14,926	20.8%	0	0.0%
Nova Scotia	Disabled	31,655	39.2%	5,427	6.7%	42,756	52.9%	910	1.1%
	Non-disabled	307,933	62.4%	52,380	10.6%	133,086	27.0%	0	0.0%
New Brunswick	Disabled	19,453	33.7%	3,997	6.9%	33,987	58.9%	280	0.5%
	Non-disabled	259,208	63.8%	47,056	11.6%	100,249	24.7%	0	0.0%
Quebec	Disabled	120,315	30.7%	24,538	6.3%	242,351	61.8%	4,954	1.3%
	Non-disabled	2,613,513	64.0%	405,485	9.9%	1,067,828	26.1%	0	0.0%
Ontario	Disabled	291,025	43.2%	44,861	6.7%	324,567	48.1%	13,874	2.1%
	Non-disabled	4,150,495	75.3%	307,885	5.6%	1,052,860	19.1%	0	0.0%
Manitoba	Disabled	39,374	50.6%	4,148	5.3%	32,835	42.2%	1,424	1.8%
	Non-disabled	443,960	75.2%	33,727	5.7%	112,365	19.0%	0	0.0%
Saskatchewan	Disabled	32,013	48.4%	3,807	5.8%	29,474	44.5%	893	1.4%
	Non-disabled	405,546	72.9%	34,469	6.2%	116,061	20.9%	0	0.0%

Table 13 (Page 2 of 2)**Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada,
the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)**

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY		LABOR FORCE STATUS				Not stated			
		Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force					
Alberta	Disabled	76,697	49.3%	14,697	9.4%	62,439	40.1%	1,892	1.2%
	Non-disabled	1,065,599	74.0%	100,109	7.0%	274,637	19.1%	0	0.0%
British Columbia	Disabled	84,845	40.2%	21,835	10.3%	98,621	46.7%	5,849	2.8%
	Non-disabled	1,139,557	66.8%	108,170	10.6%	385,580	22.6%	0	0.0%
Yukon	Disabled	585	46.8%	96	7.7%	305	24.4%	264	21.1%
	Non-disabled	11,846	78.0%	1,353	8.9%	1,979	13.0%	0	0.0%
Northwest Territories	Disabled	1,304	49.5%	106	4.0%	435	16.5%	790	30.0%
	Non-disabled	23,845	78.6%	1,596	5.3%	4,899	16.1%	0	0.0%
National totals	Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406	7.3%	895,985	50.7%	31,676	1.8%
	Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972	8.1%	3,363,716	22.1%	0	0.0%

Comment 13

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

Participation in the labor force (being employed, unemployed or not in the labor force) varies between provinces and territories and with the national rate. At the national level, and in every province and territory, the employment rate for people with disabilities is consistently lower than it is for non-disabled people, and the percentage of people with disabilities who are not in the labor force is constantly higher.

Chart 14 (Page 1 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

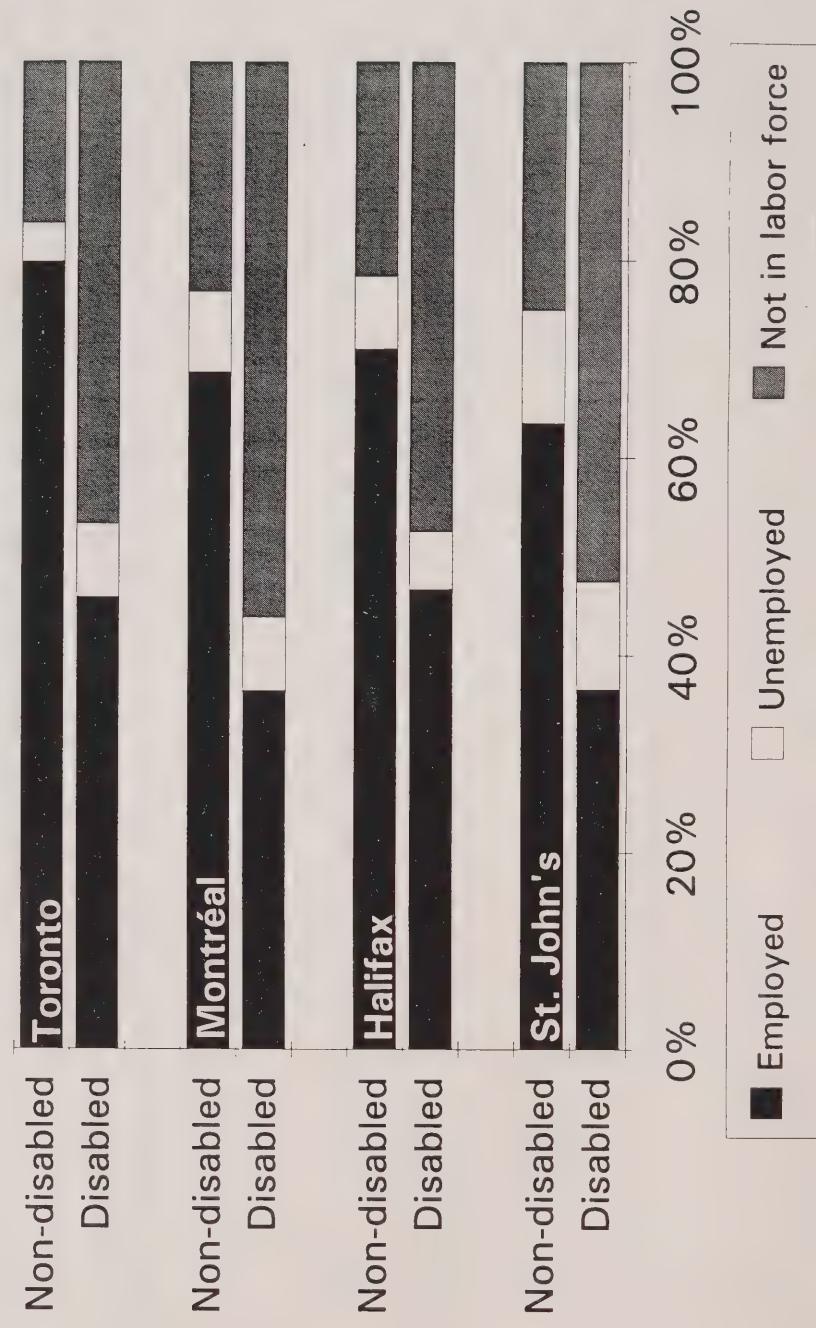


Chart 14 (Page 2 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

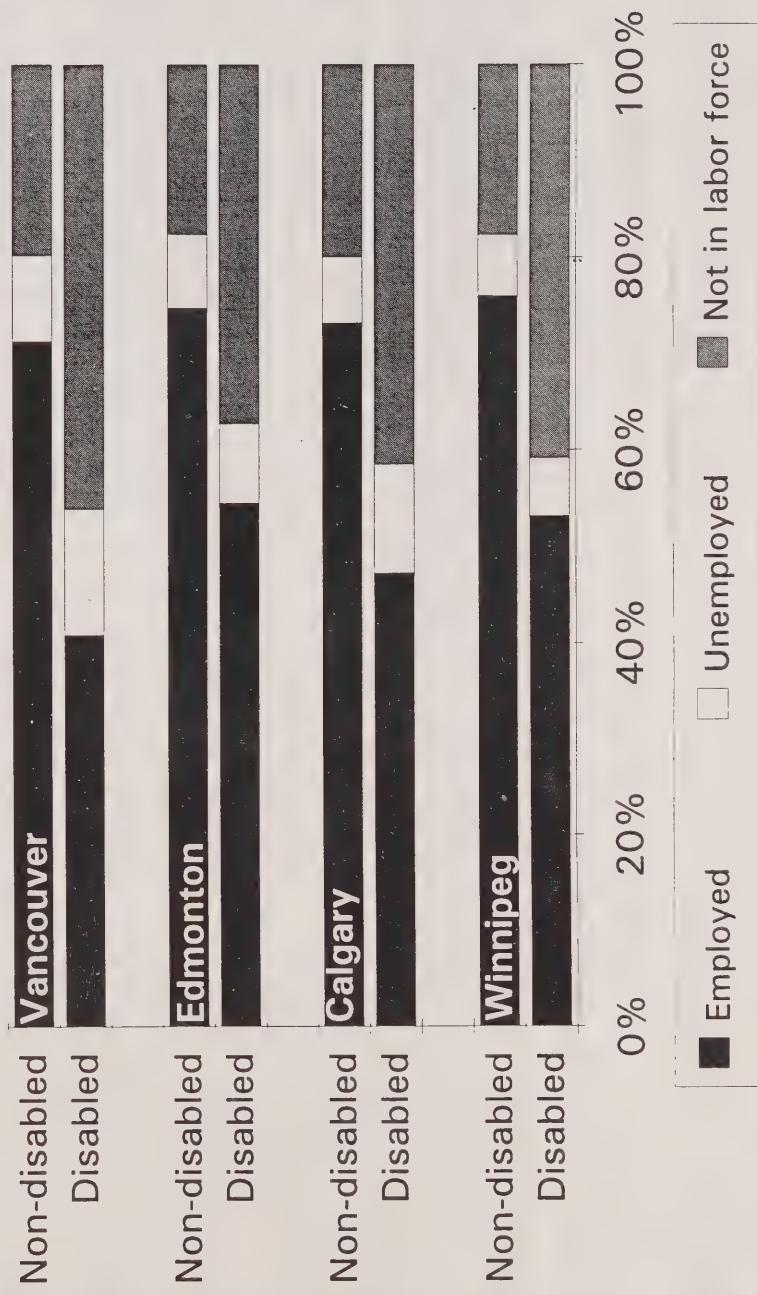


Table 14**Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)**

CITY	LABOR FORCE STATUS				TOTAL				
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force						
St. John's	Disabled	3,273	36.6%	983	11.0%	4,695	52.5%	8,951	100.0%
	Non-disabled	59,717	63.5%	10,770	11.5%	23,543	25.0%	94,030	100.0%
Halifax	Disabled	8,987	46.7%	1,132	5.9%	9,141	47.5%	19,260	100.0%
	Non-disabled	110,510	71.0%	11,608	7.5%	33,635	21.6%	155,753	100.0%
Montréal	Disabled	60,915	36.4%	12,520	7.5%	94,015	56.1%	167,450	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,347,530	68.6%	161,592	8.2%	456,105	23.2%	1,965,227	100.0%
Toronto	Disabled	102,257	45.8%	16,740	7.5%	104,119	46.7%	223,116	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,740,037	79.8%	85,992	3.9%	353,429	16.2%	2,179,458	100.0%
Winnipeg	Disabled	25,101	53.2%	2,840	6.0%	19,262	40.8%	47,204	100.0%
	Non-disabled	278,060	76.0%	23,264	6.4%	64,578	17.6%	365,903	100.0%
Calgary	Disabled	17,315	47.2%	4,148	11.3%	15,202	41.5%	36,665	100.0%
	Non-disabled	351,816	73.2%	33,059	6.9%	96,020	20.0%	480,895	100.0%
Edmonton	Disabled	30,231	54.4%	4,598	8.3%	20,710	37.3%	55,539	100.0%
	Non-disabled	360,446	74.7%	37,085	7.7%	85,004	17.6%	482,536	100.0%
Vancouver	Disabled	33,241	40.8%	10,642	13.1%	37,528	46.1%	81,410	100.0%
	Non-disabled	541,011	71.3%	67,765	8.9%	150,213	19.8%	758,989	100.0%

Comment 14

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

Just as participation in the labor force varies between provinces and territories, it also varies from one city to another. Consistently, from city to city, the employment rate of persons with disabilities remains lower than for people without disabilities, and the percentage who are 'not in the labor force' remains higher.

Chart 15

**Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population
and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)**

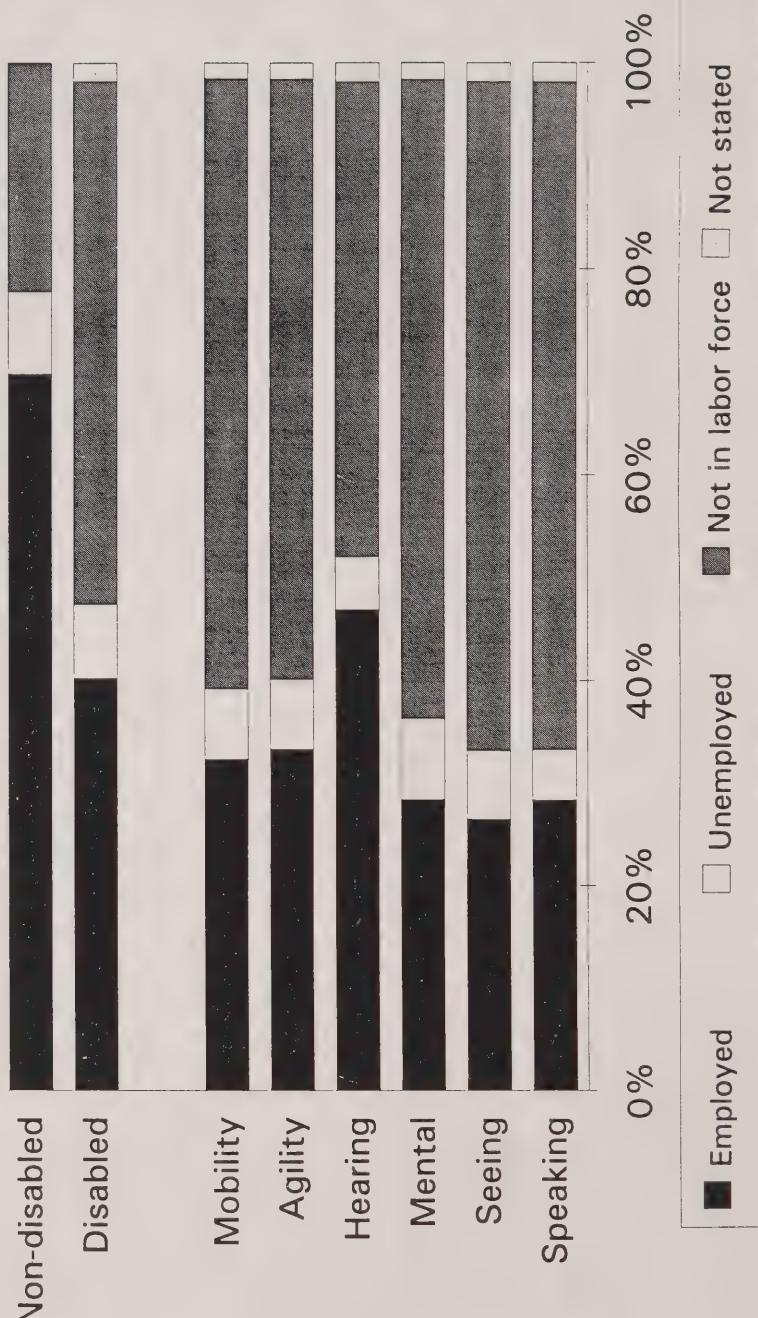


Table 15**Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population
and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	LABOR FORCE STATUS			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labor force	Not stated
Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972	8.1%
Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406	7.3%
Mobility	338,747	32.3%	72,594	6.9%
Agility	305,376	33.3%	63,200	6.9%
Mental	140,628	28.4%	39,372	7.9%
Hearing	195,685	46.9%	21,814	5.2%
Seeing	54,084	26.5%	13,761	6.7%
Speaking	30,373	28.3%	5,319	5.0%
Unknown	85,270	57.3%	12,359	8.3%
			50,113	33.7%
				.7%
				1,099
				.7%

Comment 15

Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

A number of factors influence the employment rate of persons with disabilities, including gender, age and level of education. Disability type also influences participation in the labor force. People with hearing disabilities have the highest employment rate, while those with seeing disabilities have the lowest.

To a lesser extent, the severity of the disability also influences employment rates (not shown)

Chart 16a

Median total income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 and over)

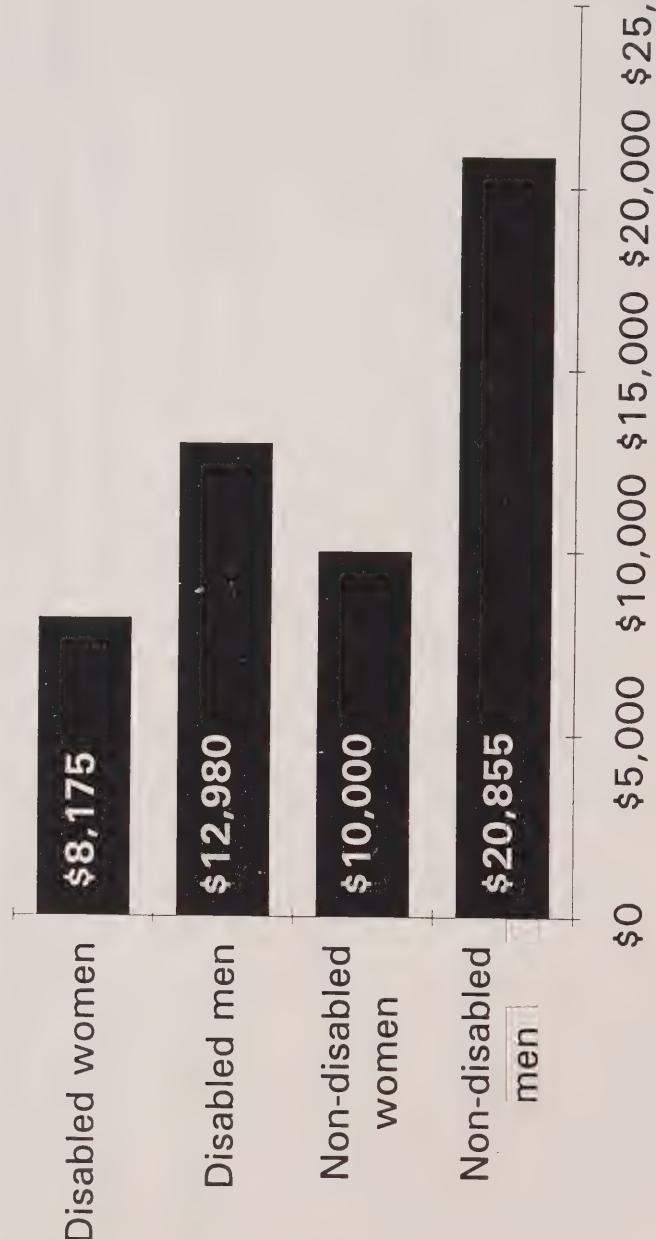


Chart 16b

Median employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men,
non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

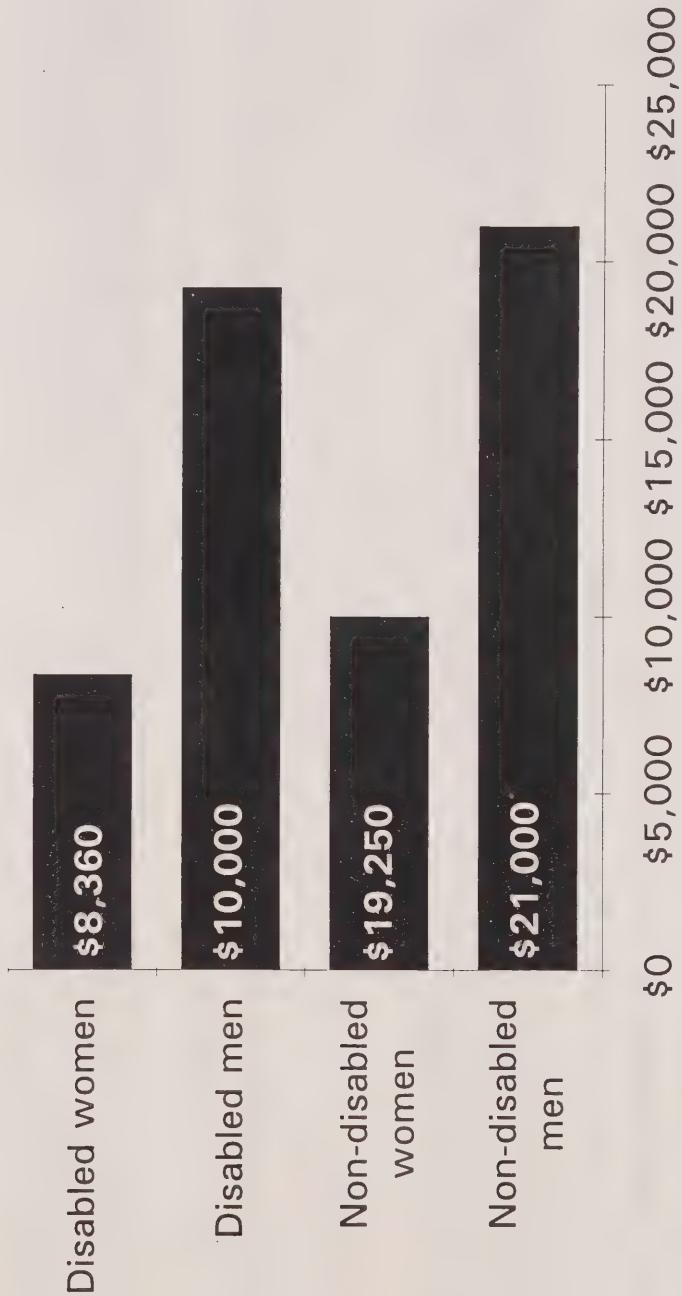


Table 16a

Median total income in 1985 of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 and over)

(Estimates from the 1985 fiscal year)	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME	\$8,175	\$12,980	\$10,000	\$20,855

Table 16b

Median employment income in 1985 of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 to 64)

(Estimates from the 1985 fiscal year)	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$8,360	\$19,250	\$10,000	\$21,000

Comment 16

Median total income includes employment income, pension income, insurance benefits, income received through rent, and other sources. Considering the different levels of income for the four groups illustrated, gender appears to be more strongly related to earnings than disability status.

Chart 17

Employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

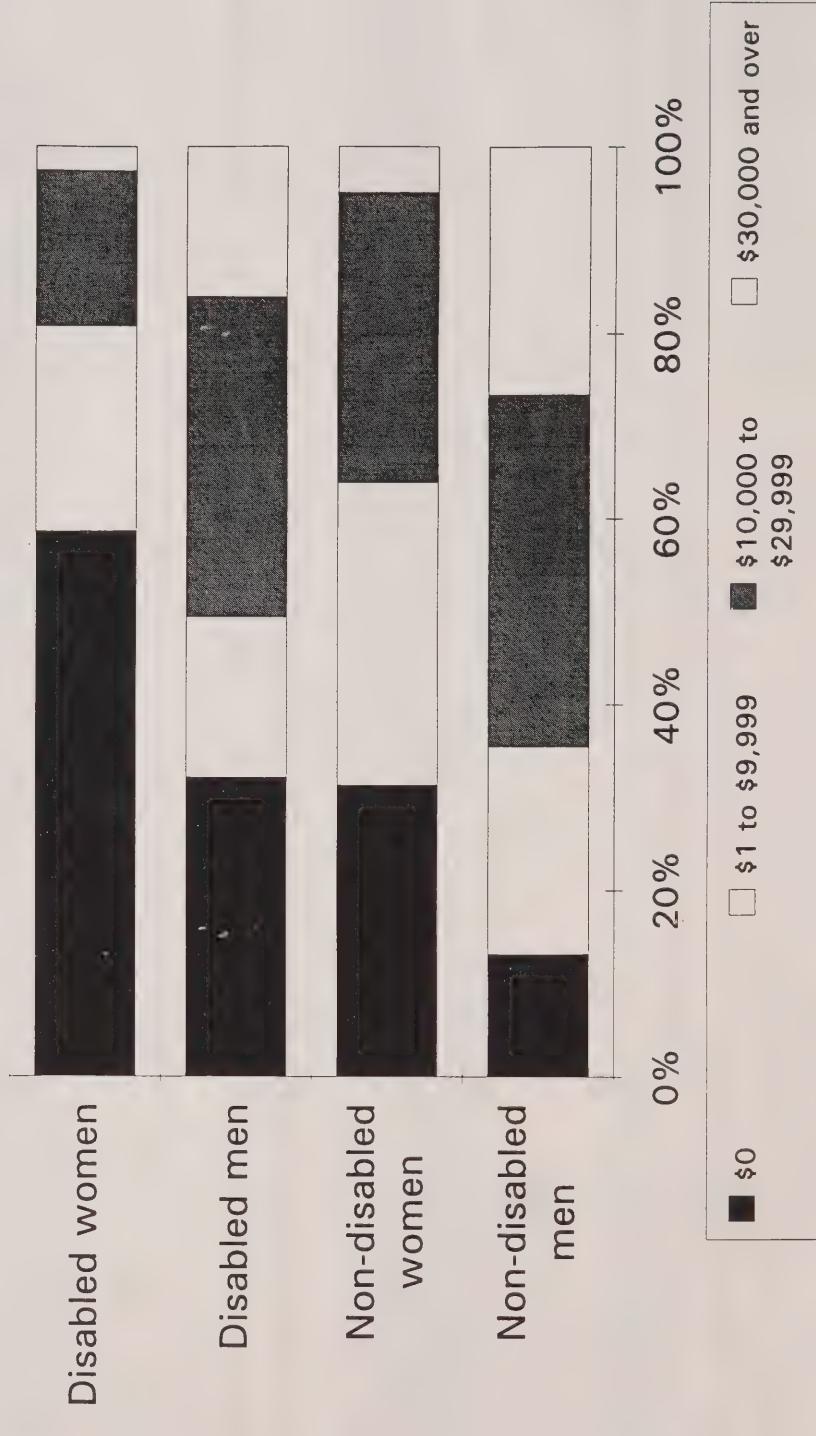


Table 17**Employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1985			
	\$0	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 and over
Non-disabled men	1,001,613	13.2%	1,687,965	22.3%
Non-disabled women	2,399,340	31.3%	2,498,494	32.6%
Disabled men	314,842	35.4%	169,323	19.1%
Disabled women	515,088	58.6%	195,774	22.3%

Comment 17

Women with and without disabilities are concentrated in the low earnings category. While, men, with and without disabilities are concentrated in the high income groups.

Chart 18

Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population
and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

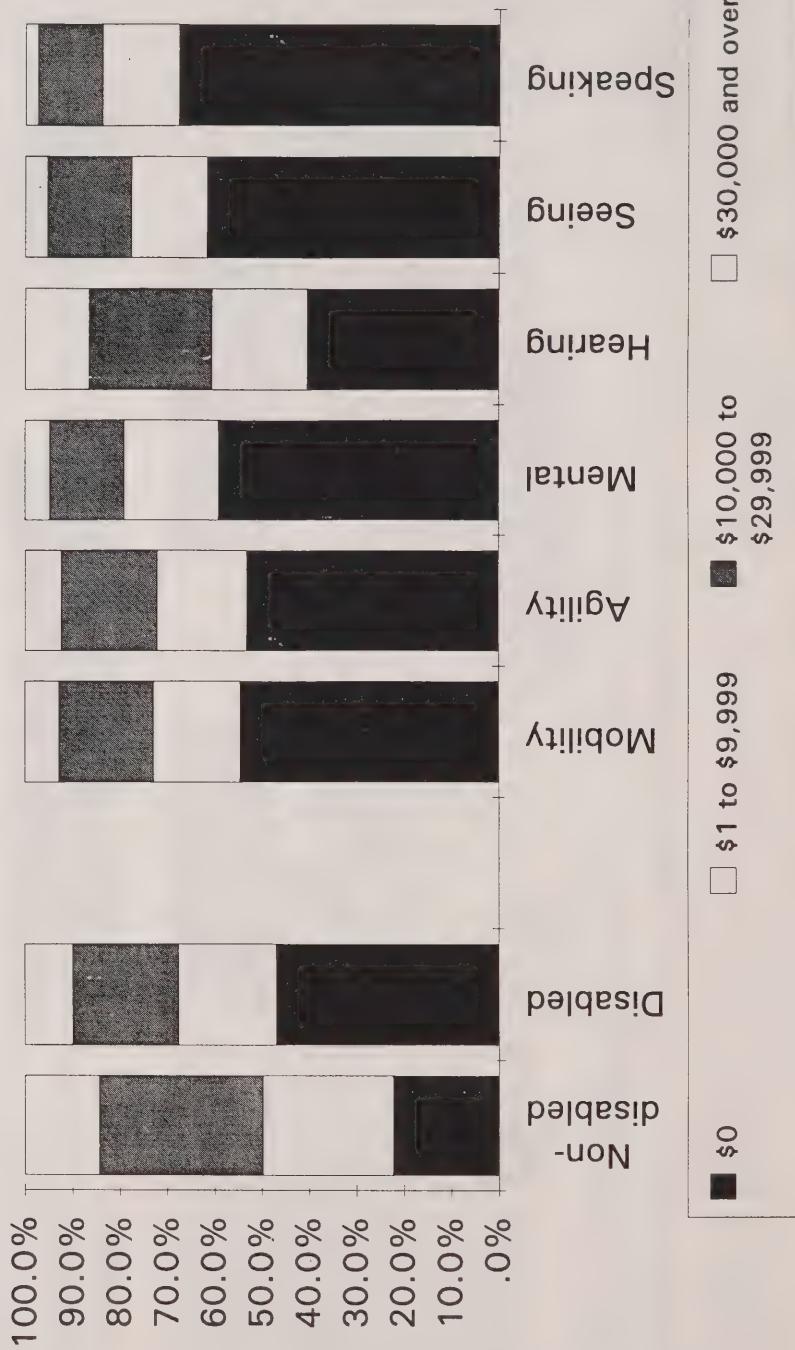


Table 18

**Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population
and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1985 (Estimate)			
	\$0	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 and over
Non-disabled	3,400,952	22.3%	4,186,459	27.5%
Disabled	829,940	47.0%	365,098	20.7%
Mobility	572,137	54.6%	191,423	18.3%
Agility	487,366	53.2%	173,592	18.9%
Mental	293,074	59.1%	99,047	20.0%
Hearing	168,374	40.4%	84,344	20.2%
Seeing	125,883	61.6%	32,766	16.0%
Speaking	72,466	67.6%	17,330	16.2%
Unknown	44,649	30.0%	38,510	25.9%

Comment 18

Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

Disabled people in general earned less in the 1985 fiscal year than non-disabled people. Among persons with disabilities there was also a variation in earnings between people with different disability types. For example, approximately 40% of people with hearing disabilities had employment incomes over \$10,000 in 1985, compared to only 16% of people with speaking disabilities.

Chart 19

Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)

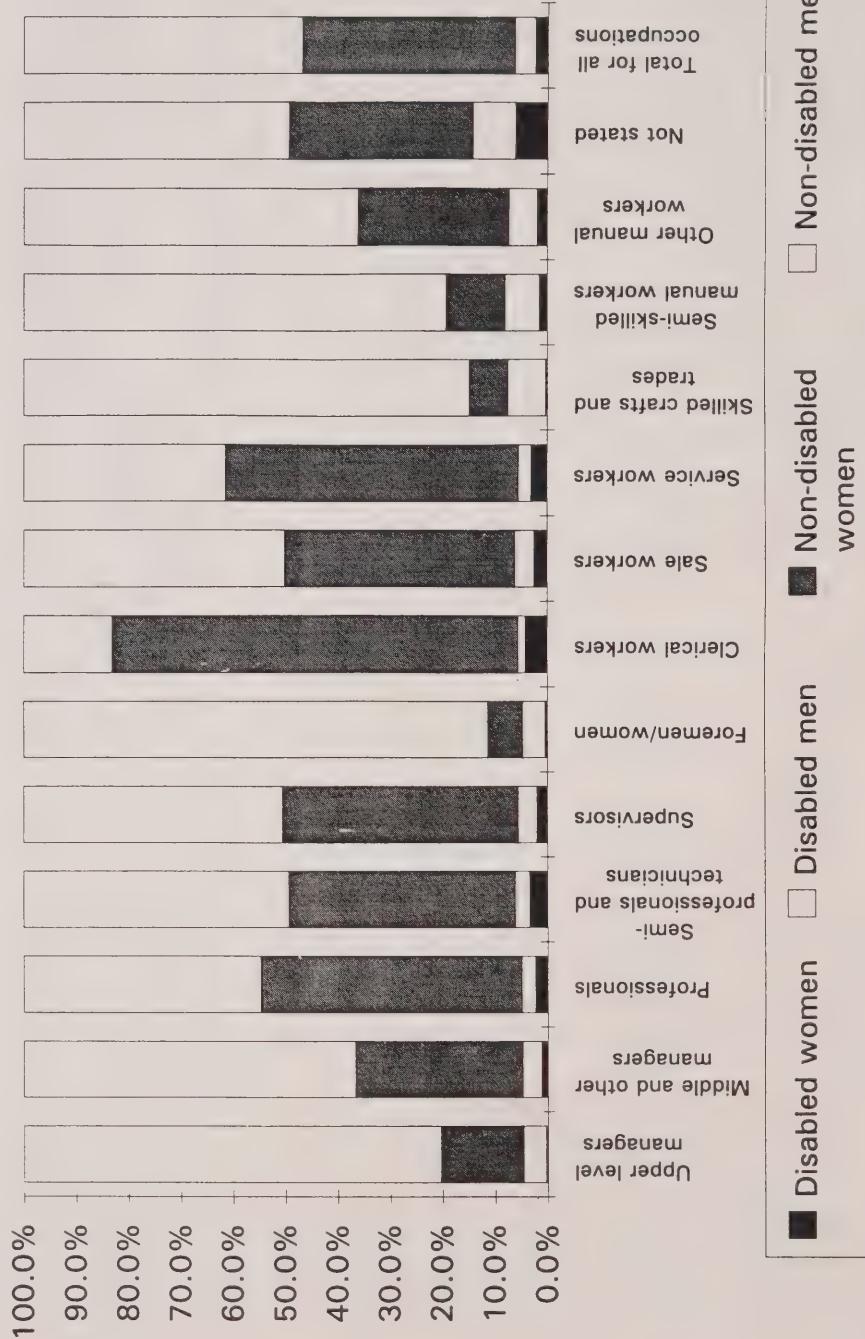


Table 19**Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)**

OCCUPATION	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN	TOTAL
Upper level managers	605 0.3%	8,130 4.3%	29,535 15.7%	150,060 79.7%	188,330 100.0%
Middle and other managers	9,995 1.2%	31,240 3.7%	271,905 31.8%	541,470 63.4%	854,610 100.0%
Professionals	34,605 2.4%	37,595 2.6%	726,315 49.8%	661,375 45.3%	1,459,890 100.0%
Semi-professionals and technicians	17,710 3.4%	14,305 2.7%	224,485 43.1%	264,010 50.7%	520,510 100.0%
Supervisors	6,450 2.0%	11,270 3.5%	143,195 44.9%	157,990 49.5%	318,905 100.0%
Foremen/women	1,500 0.4%	15,130 4.3%	22,880 6.5%	312,550 88.8%	352,060 100.0%
Clerical workers	79,325 4.2%	26,130 1.4%	1,462,255 77.5%	319,360 16.9%	1,887,070 100.0%
Sale workers	23,650 2.5%	33,685 3.6%	411,205 44.0%	466,770 49.9%	935,310 100.0%
Service workers	31,950 3.1%	24,365 2.4%	578,790 55.9%	399,585 38.6%	1,034,690 100.0%
Skilled crafts and trades	2,940 0.3%	66,715 7.2%	67,720 7.3%	791,605 85.2%	928,980 100.0%
Semi-skilled manual worker	15,375 1.5%	66,835 6.5%	114,595 11.2%	829,255 80.8%	1,026,060 100.0%
Other manual workers	30,025 1.9%	86,180 5.4%	458,960 28.8%	1,019,480 63.9%	1,594,645 100.0%
Not stated	15,395 6.1%	20,460 8.1%	87,965 35.0%	127,440 50.7%	251,260 100.0%
Total for all occupations	269,530 2.4%	442,030 3.9%	4,599,795 40.5%	6,040,950 53.2%	11,352,305 100.0%

Comment 19

Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)

People with disabilities are neither over nor under represented in any given occupation. There is no typical occupation for persons with disabilities. For people with and without disabilities alike, it is gender that determines an individual's occupation.

Chart 20a

Activities for which women with disabilities require some level of assistance (Ages 15 and over)

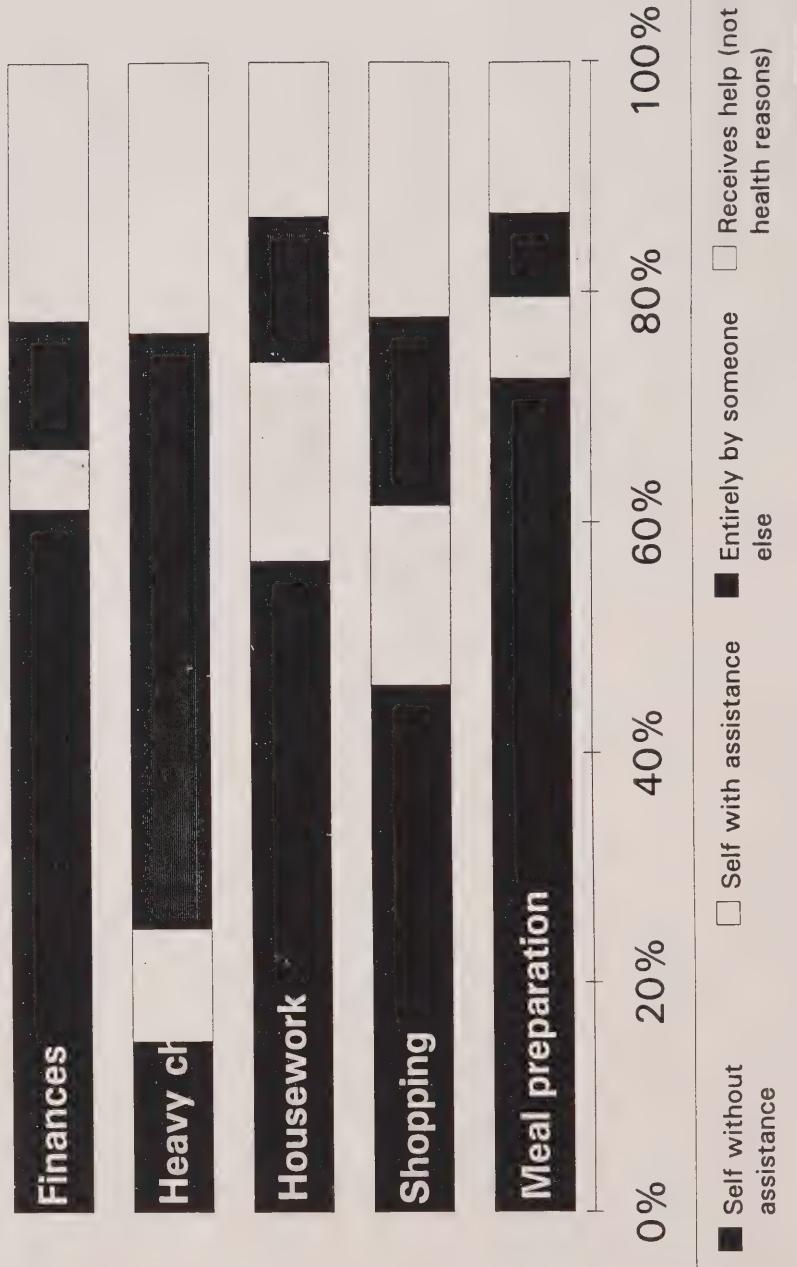


Chart 20b

Activities for which men with disabilities require some level of assistance (Ages 15 and over)

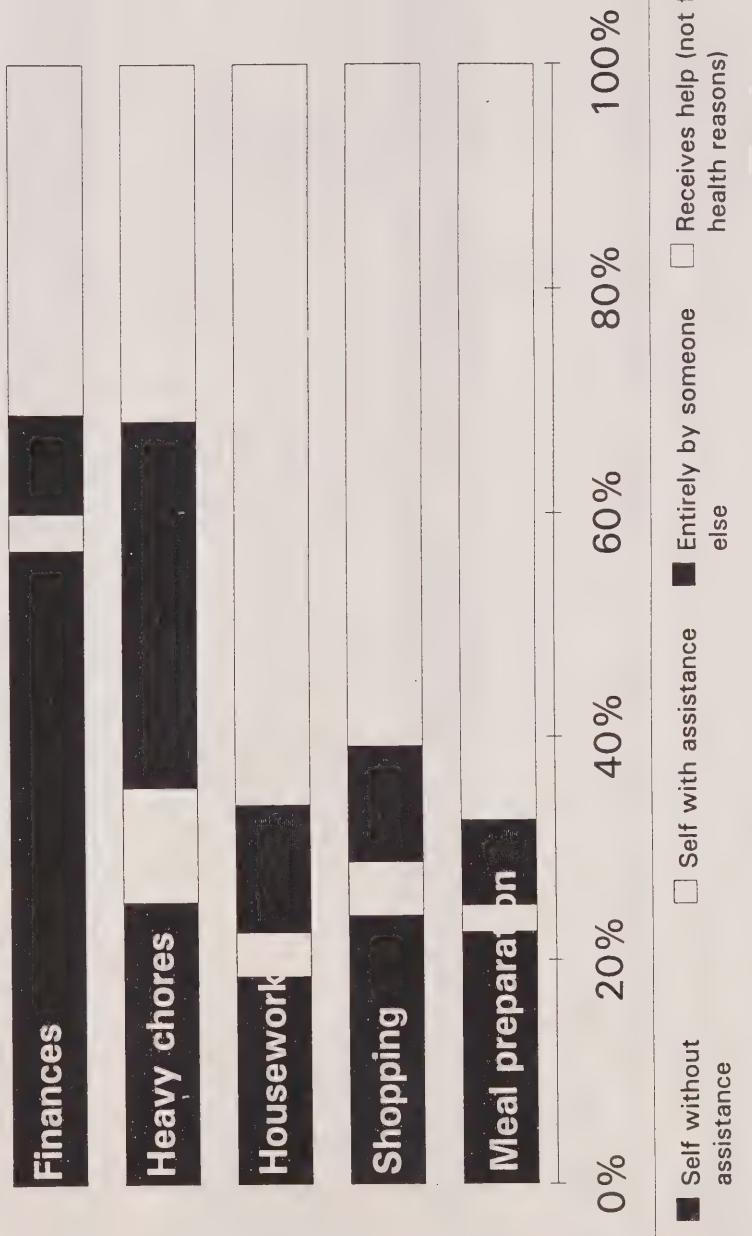


Table 20**Activities for which people with disabilities require some level of assistance
(Ages 15 and over)**

Disabled women						Disabled men	
ACTIVITY	Self without assistance	Self with assistance	Entirely by someone else	Entirely by someone else	Receives help not for health reasons	Receives help not for health reasons	
Meal preparation	72.5%	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	13.1%	67.4%	
Shopping	45.9%	15.6%	16.4%	16.4%	22.1%	60.8%	
Housework	56.7%	17.2%	12.8%	12.8%	13.3%	66.0%	
Heavy chores	14.9%	9.8%	51.7%	51.7%	23.5%	31.8%	
Finances	61.3%	5.2%	11.2%	11.2%	22.4%	31.2%	

Section 2 - Bibliography

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For more information on housing contact:

THE CANADIAN HOUSING INFORMATION CENTRE
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, National Office, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa,
Ontario, K1A 0P7 — Telephone : (613) 748-2362

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For more information on persons with disabilities in Canada, contact:

THE CANADIAN CLEARINGHOUSE ON DISABILITY ISSUES
Department of Human Resources and Labour Canada
Suite 100, 25 Eddy Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0M5

Telephone: (819) 994-7514

1 (800) 665-9017

TTY/TDD: 1 (800) 561-9706

Appendices

GLOSSARY

The definitions in this glossary have been taken from the Definitions section of the Statistics Canada Publication entitled "Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada" (March 1990).

DISABILITY

The Health and Activity Limitations Survey uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability which is "... any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform any activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Adults are not considered disabled if they use a technical aid and that aid completely eliminates the limitation, e.g., an individual who uses a hearing aid and states that she or he has no limitation when using the aid would not be considered disabled. The concept of time has also been added as an additional parameter - the limitation has to be of a minimum six-month duration, i.e. has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Employed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labor dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons

GLOSSARY

Unemployed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in labor force

Refers to the working age population who, in the week prior to enumeration, were neither employed nor unemployed.

DISABILITY TYPE

Disability type, referred to as 'Nature of Disability' by Statistics Canada, describes the manner in which the individual is disabled and is based upon the respondent's answer to the Activities of Daily Living questions (screening questions). Users would refer to the User's Guide for copies of the survey questionnaires.

A person may have a multiple disability, meaning that he or she has reported a limitation in more than one category for disability type. The categories used for the HALS survey were as follows:

Mobility: limited ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, stand for long periods (Screening Questions A8 to A12).

GLOSSARY

- Agility: limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out of bed, cut toe-nails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach, or cut own food (Screening Questions A13 to A19).
- Seeing: limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone from four metres, even when wearing glasses (Screening Questions A4 and A5).
- Hearing: limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with one other person or in a group conversation with at least three other people, even when wearing a hearing aid (Screening Questions A1 and A2).
- Speaking: limited in the ability to speak and be understood (Screening Question A7).
- Mental: limited because of learning disability or emotional or psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay - called 'Other' in the HALS survey - (Screening Questions A21 to A23).
- Unknown: limited, but type not specified (Screening Question A20).

EDUCATION

Level of education, called 'Highest Level of Schooling' by the HALS survey, refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be a level above other non-university education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

THE HEALTH AND ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS SURVEY (HALS) - 1986

In response to a recommendation contained in the Obstacles report, the Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) was undertaken as a major initiative in data collection.

The HALS survey sought information from three groups: children under the age of 15 living in households; persons 15 years and over residing in households; and adults with disabilities living in institutions. Together, the Census and HALS data provide the most comprehensive source of information ever available on the subject of disability in Canada.

